New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1658. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 24 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement among Congressmen and Outsiders—The Shawnee Indian Lands—Minister for the Netherlands, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The proceedings in the House on Friday have caused intense excitement among Congressmen and outsiders, and to-day has been a very busy one. Cliques of members and others have been collected about the hotels, engaged in earnest conversation about the matter, and canvassing for action here-after.

In addition to the information communicated in Friday's dispatch relative to the contemplated illegal occupation of certain Shawnee Indian lands by large organized bands of whites; it is believed that before now, the executive of Kansas has, in response, to his suggestive representations to the Administration, been invested with full authority in the premises, even to the employment of the military should fair warning to intenders prove unavailing. The reservation is easy of access from Missouri, and gentlemen from Kansas, now here, say the rendezvous of the immigrants will be at Westport in that State.

Mr. DUBOIS, the late Dutch Minister near this Government, writes under date of Dec. 15, that he has been transferred by his sovereign to Denmark, and that his successor, Mynheer ROSER VAN LIMBOURG, late Minister at Lisbon, would leave early in the Spring for the United States.

The disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for the pay and mileage of members, amounted, up to yesterday morning, to $1,401,814, or over $100,000 per month for the assembling of the present Congress.

The Joint Committee on the Library have invited HORACE VERNET, the celebrated French painter, to execute a battle piece for the new Capitol extension. The invitation has been accepted, and the artist may be expected in the United States during the coming Spring. He is now engaged upon a picture for LOUIS NAPOLEON, representing the storming of the Malakoff, and as soon as that is completed he will be here. No price is agreed upon.

A great feeling of patriotism prevails among the Swiss residents of Washington, and they are desirous of rendering all the aid in their power to their native country in case of a war with Prussia.

The Washington *Union* says that it has made inquiry as to JOHN BARNET'S statement, that General CASS had received and accepted the appointment of Secretary of State, and is authorized to state that it is entirely without foundation. It also asserts that no one member of the Cabinet has yet been selected.

It has been determined by the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN here to erect a temporary building for the Inauguration Ball. The price of the tickets is set at $10.

Mr. KENNETT, of Mo., has returned in improved health, and appeared in his seat to-day.

The Storm Raised by the Daily Times—What Will Result—The Ill Temper of Mr. Brenton—The Submarine Telegraph, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

THE MINNESOTA STORM.

Thunder clears the atmosphere—and the storm raised in the House yesterday by the DAILY TIMES in its bold assaults upon the monstrous iniquities which are continually attempted to be palmed upon Congress in the name of public policy, will result in a purification of the moral atmosphere of the capitol. I see no reason to modify the opinion I have always heretofore expressed, that no evidence is likely to be produced upon the investigation ordered, sufficient to warrant the punishment of any individual for attempting to corrupt Congress, or of any member of having received a bribe. I remember that on former occasions, honest members of the House, fully satisfied that corrupt practices existed, made the charge boldly, and procured committees of investigation. And although the results failed entirely to weaken the moral conviction, of those members who asked the investigations, they also failed to elicit any proof, making it half so apparent as the thousand indescribable fragments of evidence, of look, word, act, and coincidence, upon which they became fully satisfied of the *necessity* for inquiry. And so, probably, it will be now.

THE GOOD WHICH WILL RESULT.

But, in the meantime, public attention is so quickened by the events and disclosures of the last few days, and members of Congress themselves have been so awakened thereby to the necessity of greater individual caution, with respect to measures of large importance, that all the unrighteous schemes (of whatever sort) will fail. Some of these have been for a year or more getting up steam; but the press, acting as a condenser, has ruined their motive power, and it will be impossible to get them under headway again in time for a successful trip. If nothing else is accomplished, this is ample compensation for the efforts of the DAILY TIMES.

MR. BRENTON ON THE PRESS.

I have nothing severe to say of the ill-tempered language indulged in by some members of the House during the discussion of yesterday. Mr. BRENTON, of Indiana, for instance, vented his undignified wrath by contemptuous sneers at, and affected contempt of, a profession to the honors and responsibilities of which he might aspire in vain, unless he possesses more of wisdom and shrewdness than he exhibited on the present occasion. I really believe him not so bad a man as he seems to desire the public to suppose. He couldn't well *help* availing himself of the occasion offered yesterday to malign the press, for he was still smarting under some of its criticisms upon his want of backbone during the speakership canvass; and in his rather natural desire to tell how little he cared for a matter which he had treasured up a whole year, he overlooked the necessity of defending his bill and showing that your correspondent erred in taking it as *prima facie* evidence of wrong. Until he presents some shadow of evidence that your correspondent merits any of the censure which he applied to members of the press, let him pass with the simple reminder that his censure is much more indiscriminate and indefinite than the arguments and facts presented by your correspondent, to Mr. B.'s evident dissatisfaction. Meantime Congress and the country will decide the question of judgment between him and the DAILY TIMES with reference to the Minnesota Land bill, and, in its present shape at least, pass upon that scheme a verdict of stern condemnation.

GOOD TEMPER AND VIRTUE TO PREVAIL.

A thousand rumors grow out of this new excitement,—none of which, however, are entitled to consideration. A duel, as an amendment of damaged reputations, of which we hear, probably has no other foundation, although some angry words doubtless have passed. But all these will glide by, and good temper and virtue in the end prevail,—a state of things so novel at Washington that the place will scarcely know itself after the storm has thus cleared away.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SEWARD'S proposition for Government aid in expediting the completion of a submarine telegraphic communication with England has attracted much attention and favor. The bill is so drawn as to allay the objections most likely to be urged against such a measure. It binds the Government to the payment of no subsidy whatever, but authorizes a contract, upon fair terms, for the use of the line by it, and places in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, the power to prescribe a limit to the tolls which the public shall pay, and thus to check any attempt to exert the monopoly of the Company to the injury of private parties. The bill deserves early and favorable consideration.

INDIANA—POLITICS.

The indications from Indiana seem to render it impossible to elect United States Senators there this Winter. When Mr. BRIGHT left here the other day he was quite confident that an election could be brought on, in which event he would have been re-elected without a doubt. It seems probable now that the Senate, in which the opposition have a majority, will persist in refusing to go into joint ballot at all. The fact that WILLARD, the newly-elected Democratic Governor of the State, had refused to leave his seat as President of the Senate to go into Governorship, is an evidence of the bad temper prevailing, and consequently of the improbability of any conciliation.

WASHINGTON GAZETTES.

The proprietors of the National Hotel gave their guests on Tuesday night the first weekly "hop" of the present season. The elegant parlors of the house were well filled by a gay and happy company, who kept up the dance with great spirit until after midnight, having taken a short recess meantime to discuss a supper which for liberality and quality is not often equaled upon such occasions.

AMUSEMENTS.

STRAKOSCH and PARODI gave us one of their delightful concerts Thursday evening, which was enjoyed not a little by a select and critical audience. Friday, I understand, they called upon the President, and invited him to be present at the opening of the opera in New-York, under M. STRAKOSCH'S management, a week from Monday next. While our Washingtonians are not selfish enough to begrudge the pleasure which New-Yorkers will derive from the opera, they do regret that this engagement of STRAKOSCH and PARODI will deprive them for some time to come of an opportunity to hear them again.

The RAVELS have been playing here at the National Theatre all the week, to overflowing houses,—yet the interest does not flag in the least. We have also here now a Hippodrome erected for all Winter use, in which a superior company of riders, athletes and gymnasts are nightly delighting large audiences. The building is large and commodious, with comfortable seats, and is well lighted and warmed. The crowd of strangers now at this metropolis cannot complain of a dearth of amusements. S.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Speaker announced that the Select Committee to investigate the alleged corruptions will consist of Messrs. KELSEY, OTE, DAVIS of Maryland, RITCHIE, and WARNER.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

Mr. GROW said that he had had, for two or three weeks, a petition signed by 1,500 of the voters of Kansas, remonstrating against the right of Mr. WHITFIELD to a seat, as the Delegate from that Territory. He had been informed that a large number, similar to this, were on their way. He asked to have read the petition of Gov. REEDER, setting forth reasons for contesting Mr. WHITFIELD'S seat.

Objection was made, and the papers were referred to Committee on Elections.

Governor REEDER, in his petition, denies the right of Mr. WHITFIELD to the seat, and claims it for himself, setting forth reasons for this assertion. He says he and WHITFIELD were candidates at two separate elections, when he (REEDER) received more than double the number of legal votes cast for WHITFIELD. Upon a full investigation of all the facts the House rejected WHITFIELD, but refuses to admit REEDER. The reasons for this are set forth in the report of the Kansas Investigation Committee. Without new legislation, and under the same state of things as described in the report of the investigating committee, Mr. WHITFIELD became a candidate for a single session of the same Congress, at the election held in October last. The election was entirely without authority of law, and a large majority of the legal voters refused to participate in it, giving as their reason for so doing, that they would not recognize a voluntary election when the question had already been adjudicated by the House. The persons who did participate in that irregular and unauthorized election were a small number of the voters in the Territory, considerably less than those who voted at the voluntary election in 1855, and a large number of them were non-residents of the Territory and not entitled to vote. On the result of this election only had Mr. WHITFIELD been admitted to and now occupies his seat in the House. It was without the semblance or color of law. Other reasons are stated in the petition of Gov. REEDER, and in conclusion he contends that if a voluntary and irregular election, unauthorized by the statute, is an insufficient title to a seat, Mr. WHITFIELD should be rejected: and as his admission would seem to indicate that the House are disposed to reconsider their decision upon this point, Mr. REEDER claims to be entitled to the seat in preference to the said WHITFIELD, inasmuch as he (REEDER) was elected for the whole Congress at an election more formal and more legal, and by a larger legal vote than that of October, 1855, and that his admission is asked for by petitions from a large number of citizens, which are now before the House. All matters of fact set forth in the petition necessary in the opinion of the House to be proven, Mr. REEDER offers to establish by competent evidence before the House, or any Committee appointed for the purpose.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., asked but did not obtain leave to present and have read the petition of a large number of citizens of Iowa, charging fraud upon the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, in refusing to build that road as provided by the act of Congress granting lands for that purpose.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The bill authorizing payment to the owners of the schooner *Guonet*, of Massachusetts, of the amount of fishing bounties they would have been entitled to receive had the voyage been completed, gave rise to a long debate, involving the propriety of such bounties, when the bill passed by a vote of 80 against 70.

Adjourned.

From Albany.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—THE CANAL BONDS OF JULY, 1858.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Harlem train from New-York at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday, ran off the track near Chatham Four Corners at 9 o'clock. The accident it is supposed was occasioned by the displacement of a rail by a heavy freight train which had previously passed. Two of the rear cars attached to the 4 o'clock train were thrown off the track, but were fortunately detached from the train. Quite a wreck was made of the cars, and a stove being upset they took fire, Mrs. NICHOLS and Miss SHRIVER, her sister, residing in New-York, were injured by being crushed under broken seats, but not fatally. A brakeman was much bruised; also two men, names unknown. A boy named DOUGHERTY, was badly burned and bruised. D. D. WEALON, of Albany, was slightly injured. Fortunately no lives were lost. The train reached here at 5 o'clock this morning.

The State Auditor will publish notice to-day to the holders of Canal Stocks of this State due on July 1, 1858, that he will purchase $500,000 worth of said Stock at par and the accrued interest at the time of sale, as an investment for the Sinking Fund. Parties wishing to sell must notify the Auditor, and within ten days thereafter transfer the same at the Transfer Office in the City of New-York, where the payment will be made.

Missing Vessels, Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The New-Bedford *Standard* states that the schooners *Laura Jane*, YOUNG, from Baltimore, and Cremonia, FOYTER, from Philadelphia, both of and for New-Bedford, sailed about the 20th ult., and have not been heard of since.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The steamtug *Enoch Train*, from Holmes' Hole, on Saturday, reports a fleet of vessels in port, among them the bark *Daniel Webster*, from Baltimore for Boston, with loss of deck load.

Solid ice now extends from Cross Rip Light Boat to Handkerchief Shoal.

A dispatch from Belfast, Me., states that the new ship *Hualco*, which sailed from that port on the 8th inst., for New-Orleans, in ballast, struck a rock, four hours out, and sank in twenty-five fathoms. The crew were saved.

At Boston and vicinity a light snow-storm has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, and continued this evening. The several steamboat trains from New-York arrived in fair time this morning.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The night mail between Washington and Richmond has been discontinued, and there will be but one mail a day south of this place hereafter.

Captain MANNING, a retired naval officer, residing in Charleston, Va., fell into the fire and was burnt to death.

An attack was made on the Carrollton Railroad station on New-Year's day, and one man was murdered and two others wounded.

The latest dates from Key West stated that the Court had awarded the salvors of the ship *James Allerton*, of New-York, fifty per cent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received.

Nomination for Senator for Michigan.

DETROIT, Saturday, Jan. 10.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, of Detroit, was nominated for United States Senator, last night, by a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature.

Two U. S. Senators to be Elected for Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The Missouri Legislature will, in joint session, on Monday next, go into the election of two United States Senators. The legality of Mr. JACKSON'S inauguration as Lieutenant-Governor will be tested as soon as the Supreme Court meets.

Injunction against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Baltimore Circuit Court, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from consummating its projected 80 per cent, scrip dividend.

The Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Jan. 12—2 A. M.

Nothing has yet been seen of the *Ericsson* or the *Asia* off this point. The former was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 24th, and the latter on the 27th of December.

The Presidential Election—The Issue which it Decided—Views of the Administration.

From the Washington Union.

Next to gaining a victory the most difficult thing often is to get the vanquished party to acknowledge their defeat. Pride, or some other evil passion, is so apt to suggest excuses, apologies, and doubts, that the real truth as to a triumph is obscured and brought into question. Since the Presidential election, we have observed with silent amusement the ingenious shifts and devices by which the Fremont organs have labored to deceive themselves and others in regard to the extent and significance of the Democratic victory. We have not cared to diminish any small modicum of comfort which they might derive from their deceptious apologies and evasions. Contented fully with the result ourselves, and reposing implicit confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the incoming Administration, we have been willing to abide the test of time as to the fruits of our victory. Knowing that the continuance of Democratic policy was secured, it has given us no concern to see our defeated opponents magnifying their strength, and plucking up courage for a renewal of the contest in 1860. These were privileges of the vanquished of which we have had no disposition to deprive them. But, as the defeated party, they have at length transcended the bounds of legitimate bragging, and are seeking to make a fraudulent appropriation of the fruits of our victory. To this we are compelled to object.

The great battle was fought on the issue *whether the people of a territory should have the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution, or whether Congress should prescribe for them the character of their institutions, and, consequently, determine who should be entitled to residence, and what kinds of property the people should own. As Mr. BUCHANAN, entertaining the former views, was elected, and Col. FREMONT, entertaining the latter was defeated, people of unsophisticated common sense concluded that the Democrats had achieved a triumph. But it would seem from the Black-Republican organs, especially the quintuple allies in New-York, that this is a mistake. Not that Mr. BUCHANAN is not elected—that fact is conceded, though even that is done most reluctantly—but still the benefits of his triumph, say they, have inured to the Republican Party. It is, at last, discovered that law and order have been restored in Kansas; that the rights of persons and of property are now observed; that robberies and murders are detected and punished; that armed intruders, whether from the South or the North, are successfully excluded; and that all further resistance to the laws of Kansas has ceased. All this, the legitimate result of the wise, energetic, and resolute policy of Gov. GREBY, is seen and admitted by the Black Republicans; but they say this happy result is proof that the real victory is on their side, although their Presidential and Congressional candidates have been beaten. They say that Kansas is now sure to be a Free State, and from that premature assumption they jump to the conclusion that the victory is theirs, although they lost the late Presidential and Congressional elections.

This tissue of erroneous reasoning and false conclusions is based upon two material errors of fact as to the past, and an assumption as to the future which may or may not be realized.

The first error of fact is, that the policy by which Governor GREBY has restored the dominion of law and order in Kansas has been adopted since the Presidential election. The truth is, that Governor GREBY went to Kansas with the same policy which both of his predecessors were instructed to follow. *That policy was to see that the provisions of the Kansas law in their true spirit should be faithfully executed, and especially that the people of the Territories should enjoy the right of regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, uninfluenced and unembarrassed by extraneous influences and appliances.* Governor REEDER was expected to pursue this policy, but he allowed his attention to be first diverted to schemes of land speculation, and afterwards suffered himself to become the supple tool of the Emigrant Aid Societies in their effort to abolitionize the Territory. Gov. SHANNON went out with the same instructions as Gov. REEDER, but *he lacked the energy and decision to meet* the obstacles which Gov. REEDER'S blunders had entailed upon him. Gov. GREBY went with the same instructions which had been given to both of his predecessors, and he had the courage, the wisdom, the firmness, and the energy to execute them faithfully and in their true spirit. The result was that chaos was rapidly reduced to order, and peace and quiet were soon restored to the Territory. This great work was virtually accomplished before the Presidential election, and exerted a happy influence on the result. Since that election he has pursued and consummated the same policy which he had so successfully inaugurated beforehand; and the acknowledgment of Black Republicans that his administration has been successful, is the highest tribute that could be paid to the wisdom of President PIERCE in selecting him, and to the excellence of the principle of popular sovereignty contained in the Kansas law which Governor GREBY has so triumphantly illustrated. It is not true, therefore, as a matter of fact, that any change in the Kansas policy of the administration has occurred since the Presidential election. It follows that it is equally untrue that the minority vote cast for the Republican candidate has exerted the slightest influence on the administrative policy of the administration, or of Gov. GREBY in Kansas. Gov. GREBY'S success has been the triumph of the principle of popular sovereignty over the antagonistic principle of congressional sovereignty.

The second error of fact before adverted to is in asserting that the issue in the Presidential contest was whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State. Black Republican orators and journals persisted, throughout the canvass, in falsely assuming that, if Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, Kansas would be necessarily a Slave State, and that the only way to prevent it was to elect Col. FREMONT. The Democratic orators and journals maintained everywhere that Kansas ought to be a Free or a Slave State just as the people of the Territory should decide, and that the only way to secure to them the right to decide for themselves, and to prevent the exercise of a despotic power over them by Congress, was to elect Mr. BUCHANAN and to defeat Colonel FREMONT. *The election of Mr. Buchanan, therefore, settled the question that Kansas was to be a free or a slave State, according to the wishes of the people of the Territory.* If Kansas comes into the Union as a free State, it will come in as such because the people have decided, through Mr. BUCHANAN'S election, that it is the right of the inhabitants of the Territory so to come in, or to come in as a Slave State, at their own option. It follows that there is no truth in the assertion of the Black Republicans, that the minority vote of Col. FREMONT has had any influence in securing the admission of Kansas as a Free State. If it is admitted as a Free State it will be the result of the free choice of its people, and therefore in strict conformity with the principle of popular sovereignty inaugurated by the Kansas law, carried out by the policy of the Administration, sustained by the popular verdict in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and consummated by the wise and energetic conduct of Governor GREBY. Black Republicanism stands the defeated party, and held responsible as the advocate of the revolting principle of Congressional sovereignty (which means Congressional despotism) over the Territories.

In the last place, the assumption that Kansas will be a Free State is premature. Before the election it was confidently assumed by the Republican leaders that if Mr. BUCHANAN was elected it would certainly be a Slave State. Mr. BUCHANAN was elected, and the same leaders now assume that it will be a Free State, and falsely claim that this result is a consequence of the large vote cast for FREMONT in the Free States. *If Kansas becomes a Free State it will be the legitimate consequence of the free choice of its people, brought about by the natural laws of immigration, and in accordance with the principle of popular sovereignty. In that result, as* we said, the Democratic Party will readily acquiesce, and in obedience to their principles they will await the decision to be made by the people of the Territory. If the laws of legitimate emigration, of climate, of production, in harmony with the great democratic principle of popular self-government, result in making Kansas a Free State, not a word of complaint will be uttered by Democrats. But there is one thing not to be forgotten—if under the operation of these laws Kansas is a Free State, it will demonstrate the folly and wickedness of the sectional agitation which has endangered the peace of the country ever since the passage of the Kansas law.

MARINE MATTERS.

The American Marine Signals.

The Senate passed a bill, at the last session, nationalizing this code of signals, and requiring their use on board merchant ships of the United States of 250 tons and upwards, and the bill is now in the Committee of Commerce, of the House. As there is considerable interest felt in the matter, we give the following explanations of the plan. The title of the signal book is as follows:

Rogers' American Code of Marine Signals, designed for communicating important information between vessels at sea and of the coast, during periods of calms, light winds, storms or rough weather. By Henry J. Rogers.

The volume, consisting of two parts, makes about five hundred pages, and is got up with faultless taste. The first pages contain a large number of testimonials in favor of the signals, prominent among which are the names of Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, directing the commanding officers of the Navy to embrace every opportunity to familiarize the service with the use of these signals; of Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, proposing to introduce the use of the flags, as occasion may require, into the parties of the Coast Survey; of Lieut. THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, ordering the Signals for the use of the light-ships on the coast; of various prominent ship-captains, as Capt. J. COMSTOCK, of the *Baltic*, J. C. DELANO, &c., and of the different Boards of Trade in Bangor, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston, New-Orleans, and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. It contains full directions for the use of the signals, with numerous examples given to illustrate the method of communicating every kind of marine or other phrase in common use at sea. The signals used are ten in number, and there is a plate of these, finely lithographed, in each book. Each flag represents the figures of arithmetic, from 1 to 0, or cypher, and the symbols, or arrangements of the color of the bunting being distinct one from the other, they are easily distinguished as far as the eye, or a good glass can see. A further advantage which they claim to have over every other code now in use, or that was ever invented is, that in light winds or calm, each number is as perfectly distinct to the eye as though it were streaming in a strong breeze. This peculiarity is attained by having the stripes or color of the bunting placed *diagonally*, so that each color, as the flag droops, is shown crosswise of the flag; thus the flags are just as serviceable in a flat calm, as when there is a breeze. In respect to all other signals ever yet invented they may be said to be of no more service than so much useless bunting, unless there is a stiff breeze to straighten them out, and thus exhibit the distinguishing symbols of each flag.

The first part of this book, or code, embraces about seven thousand sentences, beginning with the use of the flags, singly or alone; the letters of the alphabet, numbered; the points of the mariner's compass; time signals and dates; signals for degrees of latitude and longitude; and going through the whole round of nautical phrases, embracing every possible want that may exist, every damage sustained, every thought that one human being may wish to convey to another at a distance, either from vessels passing each other at sea, or from a vessel to the shore; a vessel in distress, ashore, on fire; with mutiny on board; in want of provisions or water; desiring a pilot, or a physician, or medicine for the sick, or any other contingency than can possibly arise in the varied experience of the mariner. The mode of carrying on this conversation at a distance, we will explain for the benefit of the uninitiated, and is as follows: We will suppose two vessels approaching each other at sea, one of which is in distress, and wanting provisions. Each vessel being supposed to possess the code-book and signals, the vessel in distress hoists flag No. 1, which means, "Have you a signal?" As soon as this is noticed by the other vessel hoists flag No. 2, which means, "Your signal is seen and noted." The first vessel then hoists five flags, representing the following numbers, 19768, which by turning to those figures in the book, are found to stand opposite the following sentence: "I am in distress and short of provisions." If the vessel addressed can extend the desired relief she immediately displays numbers 19780, which stands opposite the words, "I can spare you some provisions"—the flags or numbers being always counted from the top downward, and the whole communication need not occupy ten minutes. Mr. ROGERS has published also a *brief code*, embracing all the most important phrases to be used with *three flags only*, which will greatly simplify their use. As it is, a boy ten years old, we should judge, could be taught to make intelligible use of this code, there being no mystery that the simplest mind cannot understand. In this excellent invention, every vessel who will adopt the flags is furnished with an intelligible language for use under all circumstances.

THE LETTERED SIGNAL.

The second part of the code is an arrangement for supplying every vessel in the United States with a private signal for the purpose of giving her name, tonnage, and port of entry all at the same time. The necessity for some uniform system for distinguishing vessels at sea has long been felt. Among the multitudinous devices of parti-colored bunting, with balls, stars and the like, there have come to be many signals so nearly resembling each other that they are every day confounded, and thus doubt and uncertainty are always felt about the identity of vessels reported as passed at sea, where dependence is made upon the color and form of symbols in a flag. This part of Mr. ROGERS' code fully compensates for all these defects in a most ingenious way. In this volume there is a list of 8,000 vessels of the United States, of 150 tons and upwards, alphabetically ranged under their respective districts and ports of entry, and each one has a distinct signal by which she can be recognized, and reported with scarce the possibility of a mistake.

Flags, 8 by 12 feet, of three colors, are used for this purpose, viz: blue, white and red, the blue and white being confined to vessels belonging *only* to the Atlantic ports, and the red to those of the Pacific alone. Upon these flags are inserted from two to three *large square block letters* of the alphabet, which being *transposed upon these different colored flags*, furnish at once a uniform, and at the same time, a distinct signal, which cannot be mistaken, for when there is not wind enough to straighten out the flag at the peak or the masthead, it can easily be hung in the rigging, or spread in front of a topsail. The letters are from three to four feet square.

This part of Mr. ROGERS' system is admired, if possible, more than the conversational part, as it is the first concern of the merchant to keep the run of his ship as she traverses the trackless ocean. The adoption of this convenient signal will not interfere with the flying of the merchant's private signal, which it is desirable to display in the harbor for the convenience of business. During the present Winter multitudes of vessels have been passed at sea in a disabled or sinking condition, when the vessel's name or her peculiar wants could not be made known, for the want of some convenient mode of signalizing, such as is provided in this Code; and numerous cases could be easily cited where such a medium of communication would have saved not only many a valuable ship and cargo, but more, the precious lives of passengers and crew. The bill contemplates the placing of a set of the flags on board of each light ship on the coast, and also at each life saving station along our coast, for the convenience of communicating from the shore to any vessel that may be stranded at a distance too great to correspond by other means. A memorial, numerously signed by shipowners, merchants and pilots of this City, has been forwarded in favor of the bill.

The price of the two books is limited by the bill to $10, and the flags do not cost over $25, for the set of ten, each with the letters signal. This can hardly be considered an onerous charge for vessels of 250 tons, to which the system applies, when the advantage to all parties will be so manifestly important.

Steam-tugs in New-York Harbor.

Twenty years have wrought an entire revolution in the management of shipping in this harbor, and in the mode of getting vessels, large and small, to and from sea. Those whose memory is yet fresh in harbor affairs at that period will recollect the custom which was common at that time for the citizens to assemble on the piers, and particularly upon the Battery, in the mornings and Sunday afternoons, to witness the evolutions of square-rigged vessels as they boat out of the East River. Vessels then sailed in and out of the East River daily, and were moved from a pier in the North River to another pier in the East River, by being got under sail, the same as if they were going to sea. A vessel that should be ready for sea on Thursday was not uncommonly detained till Sunday, in order to secure a favorable wind and tide.

The steamer *Hercules* was, we believe, the first tug employed exclusively in towing vessels in our harbor. It is stated in the Daily Advertiser of those times, [illegible] steamer *Mississippi* at the Navy Yard.

She brings home the old crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, now lying at Panama. Former Com. H. BITCHIE, Lieut. A. B. K. DUNLAP, and Master Wm. E. FITZHUGH, late of the *St. Marys*, are passengers on board.

The Mexican war steamer *Democrata* was still at Havana.

The Captain-General treated the officers of the *Falcon* with marked courtesy and distinction during their stay at that port.

The frigate *Niagara* was taken out of dock Saturday morning for the purpose of trying her engines and propeller. Steam will be put on to-day. The *Avenia* has been put into the dock to examine her propeller. The engines employed for the purpose are free the dock of the immense body of water which fills the basin in three hours. Thirteen hundred and fifty men are now upon the muster roll of the yard, but owing to the cold weather a portion who are engaged upon out-door work are obliged to alternate in gangs, so that many are on and off duty, affording but partial employment.

Sloop-of-war *Falmouth* is expected to go into commission to-day, to sail for the Brazil Station, to relieve the *Germantown*. The following is a list of her officers, who have already reported: Capt. Franklin PARKMAN; Lieutenants, Geo. W. Rodgers, W. W. Pollock, Joseph S. Skerrett; Surgeon, Geo. Foster; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. [illegible]; Purser, Midshipmen, W. L. Bradford, F. M. Ramsay, J. C. Walker, M. C. Campbell; Boatswain, Edw. [illegible]; Gunner, F. A. Cunningham; Carpenter, John Stimpson; Sailmaker, John North.

Steamer *Vixen* is engaged in keeping the vicinity free from the ice blockade.

Supreme Court United States.

The Supreme Court assembled in their Chamber—all the Judges present except Judge DANIEL.

Horatio N. Slater, plaintiff in error, vs. *Charles Emerson*, defendant in error.—This case was argued by Messrs. BARTLETT and BATES for the plaintiff, and HUTCHINGS and CROSBY for defendant. The question at issue was the construction of a contract for the erection of a bridge—whether the agreement to pay was to be construed and the agreements to pay were to be construed as independent contracts or to be taken together. The law upon the subject of construing contracts was elaborately examined and discussed.

Newyork and Virginia Steamboat Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Rufus Colderwood*, defendant in error. Messrs. DAVIS and WADE argued for the plaintiffs, and Mr. BREWSTER for the defendant, but no legal points of interest were involved. The case will turn upon the weight of testimony.

John Bell vs. *C. C. Hearne and S. H. Hazard*.—Some interesting points are involved in this case, among them, the precise time at which the Federal Government ceases to control the title in the public lands, and how far the contents of a canceled patent may be shown by parol evidence.

The discussion was commenced to-day by Mr. BAKER for the plaintiff in error. It will be continued to-morrow by Messrs. EVARTS and LAWRENCE for defendants, and Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON will conclude.

United States Court of Claims.

OPINION BY JUDGE BLACKFORD.

N. G. Emery vs. *The United States*.—Claim $2,875 for labor in hauling marble from one part of the Capitol to another, &c., in 1672-3. The work was performed under a contract made in 1668, by authority of the architect of the Capitol Extension.

Held that, under the Act of 1850, the architect had authority to make such contracts, under the direction of the President of the United States. 9 St. L., 520.

Held, also, that the architect must be presumed to have acted within the scope of his authority, nothing appearing to the contrary.

Charles T. Scott vs. *The United States*.—Claim for the use of a steamer in the Seminole War. Argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for claimant.

Personal.

Lieut. DERBY ("John Phenix," "Squibob," &c.) has, within the past week, been one of the lions of Washington. In personal appearance he is quiet and unpretending, and, like HOOD, LAMB, THACKERAY, and other humorists, gives no outward manifestation of his peculiar mental qualities, with the exception, perhaps, of a rather wicked eye.

Mr. GEORGE F. ROOT has completed a musical tour in the West, extending as far as St. Louis, and starts immediately to undertake a new one. He has been actively engaged in holding County and Town Musical Conventions, and finds a great increase awakened towards such enterprises.

We see it stated in the English papers that Mr. JOHN FRASER, the Chartist, intends becoming a candidate for Parliamentary honors at the next election. He announces that he will run for the representation of Marlow.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

Paris Thursday, Dec. 13, 1856.

A feature which is going to contribute largely to the gayeties of the opening fashionable season is the reunion of the Paris Congress. At this moment it is not known whether it will be composed of all the original members, or of the five principal alone. A report is in circulation that certain powers ask that their Prime Ministers shall sit in the Congress, and if this be true, all the rest will naturally demand the same privilege. This question, it is believed, is not yet settled. But in the event that the second Ministers alone are to sit in the Congress, this body will be thus composed: Austria, the Count WALEWSKI; England, Lord COWLEY; Russia, Count KISSELEFF; Austria, Baron HEYKING; Prussia, Count HATZFELDT; Sardinia, Count VILLAMARINA; Turkey, (by exception) ALI-PACHA. The Turkish Minister at Paris, one of the present Grand Vizier RESCHID PACHA, will yield his right to sit in the Congress on the score of his youth.

In the Congress, England, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey will be arrayed against Russia, Prussia and France; at least this seems to be the position assumed by most good authorities on this subject. But France goes into the contest prepared to yield, and to act the part of the *mediator*; that is, *in fact*, to side. But, as everybody asks, if the position of the different powers are thus defined, why not by Protocols settle the question, and save the necessity of a Congress? England contends that Russia must take the Bolgrad which don't exist, while she reserves the Bograd which does exist, for Turkey. Russia contends that there are two Bolgrads, and that by the terms of the treaty, Turkey is to accept little Bolgrad, or the one which England declares non-existent. Is Paris the place to ascertain the truth on this question?

The Tuileries will not open its hospitable doors till after the holiday fêtes of Christmas are passed. The Turkish Minister, who is to sit in the forthcoming Congress, cannot arrive before Christmas, and as Turkey is notoriously dilatory in its diplomatic movements, the period of his arrival may even be prolonged. These facts induce many to believe that, notwithstanding the announcement of the *Moniteur*, the date of the opening of the Congress may be deferred till after New-Year's.

Distinguished foreigners continue to arrive in great numbers, and there is a fair prospect that the principal notabilities of Europe will pass in review this Winter before the eyes of the Parisians, always interested in this kind of spectacle. Just now one of the lions of the town is the British Lady DUFFERIN, who is to be met in the company of men of all parties and all colors. Two of the political salons which he frequents are those of the Countess LEHON and M. GUIZOT. Among the late arrivals for the Winter season are the Prince ROSTOWSKY, Count DE WITTGENSTEIN, Prince WILLIAM, of Wurtemberg, and a host of Russian Imperials, whose names are neither easy to recollect, to write, nor to pronounce. The Count DE MORNY will not return from his mission to St. Petersburg till after the result of the forthcoming Congress is known. When all difficulties have ceased in regard to the late war and the treaty, he will return to his post of President of the Corps Legislatif, a post from which the Emperor seems unwilling to relieve him. The probability that at the coming election a considerable number of opposition members will be elected is, no doubt, the principal cause of M. DE MORNY's recall from St. Petersburg. The Corps Legislatif is, in fact, a great point of danger for the present Government, for when that body commences to take privileges with the Executive power, it is traditional that it takes them with frightful rapidity; and there is no saying to what the Emperor may consider the repression of any such revolutionary demonstrations so well as to the Count DE MORNY.

In a recent letter I gave you a history of the manner in which his Majesty has lately been mixed among the people of Paris. I return to the subject in order to give you two new examples. Yesterday NAPOLEON was riding through the Faubourg St. Antoine. Arrived at the Bastille, he saw on the Canal St. Martin a new-fashioned steam pin-boat. He dismounted, got upon the boat, visited it in all its parts, had it described and explained, and saw it in operation. After a long stay on board, and, after giving a handsome sum of money to the men of the boat, he took his leave in the midst of a crowd of thousands, who had suddenly collected on the banks to see the Emperor, and the manœuvres of the boat. At the same moment the Empress was passing through the Champs Elysées in an open carriage. A young girl, one of the main supports of in indigent family, in the confusion which took place at the moment of the passage of the Empress' carriage, was knocked down by the horses of a carriage, and was over. The Empress seeing that the girl was seriously injured, ordered her carried into the Crystal Palace, near by, and dismounting, visited the sufferer, and consoled her. On leaving, she placed a handsome sum of money in her hand, and promised assistance to her family.

The Imperial Prince, soon after his birth, was placed a member of the corps of Grenadiers of the Guard. This week, a ceremony connected with this enrollment as an *enfant de troupe*, took place at the Tuileries. A magnificently bound book, containing the names of all the officers and men of the troop, with the Imperial Prince's name, LOUIS EUGENE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, at the head of the list at the rank and file, was carried to the Palace by the officers and a deputation of the guard, to be presented to his Infantile Highness. The circumstance furnished an occasion for a patriotic speech on the part of the Colonel of the regiment, and of a response from the Emperor, no doubt equally patriotic. But as the *Moniteur* only gives the speech of the Colonel, and suppresses that of the Emperor with the remark that it was elegant, we are bound to take the fact on trust. During these interesting proceedings the future heir was held in the midst of the deputation by their relations, whom the soldiers were thrown into ecstacies of admiration by the conduct of the young gentleman, who insisted on playing with the Colonel's brilliant epaulettes and the cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast.

After all, people begin to admire the straightforward firmness of King BOMBA of Naples. His Majesty's Minister at Paris, the Marquis D'ANTRAIGUES, could not bring his mind to the point of believing that he would have to leave the country. He had lived here a long time, had possessed himself of a magnificent residence, with gold and silver, with a cellar stored with a collection of wines that any saloons in King Bomba's navy. Of all residences in the world Paris is the most delightful for a diplomat who bears the title of Marquis who has a fine house, and a fortune independent of his diplomatic allowance. He is always a man of note in society. So the Marquis set his wits to work to devise a scheme by which, if he could not settle the difficulty between NAPOLEON and his sovereign, he could at least diminish the gravity of the question to such a point that he might be enabled to remain at Paris until some new turn in affairs should decide the question. The Marquis was about to resolve his perplexities, when the position was a critical one. He drew up his scheme in the shape of a long project of adjustment and addressed it to the King, intimating that he should not leave in any event till he heard from his Majesty. His Majesty's reply was brief and to the point, and consisted of four words: "*Leave on the instant!*"

The late attempt on the life of the King of Naples will unquestionably excite political sympathy for him in France.

The Baron DUNOS, a well-known French subject, has just been sentenced by a French court to two months' imprisonment and five thousand francs fine, for a pamphlet made by him some time ago in Brussels, which contained compliimentary words against the French Emperor and his Government.

Among the recent political publications which caused much interest at Paris, are the *Memoirs of the Duke de Raguse*. These memoirs form a complete manuscript history of the last half century, and comprise several volumes. They are written with all the crudity of a true historian, who intends to become irresponsible by death for the wounds he deals right and left, and the consequence is, that many families who feel their honor attacked through their ancestors, make incessing and violent reclamations against the book. These reclamations are made for the most part to Gen. DELARUE, the surviving aide-de-camp of the Duke; but the General very properly disclaims all responsibility in the matter, and refuses to make any explanation.

The *long-talked-of book of* JULES JANIN has at length appeared, and bears the title of *Les Petits Bonheurs*. It is a large octavo, elegantly illustrated by GAVARNI, the prince of designers, and is altogether a book of great pretensions. But, as the work is an event in the literary world, I shall, in another letter, give you an epitome of its arrangement and contents.

M. ETEX, the distinguished sculptor and painter, so well known in the United States, has just *sold, at public auction, all his works of art*, whether the work of his own hands or those in his possession from other masters. *It is not known* what object M. ETEX has in view in thus disembarrassing himself of the works of art which graced his house and studio, but it is probable that he intends a removal to another country—perhaps to the United States. The catalogue embraced twenty-five or thirty serious works of art, all of which *realized handsome sums*.

Mr. WINTERHALTER, the Court painter, has just finished a labored portrait of the Empress, holding on her knees the Imperial Prince, who wears the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. It is *called a portrait of the Imperial Prince*.

The *Presse* has definitively passed into the hands of M. MILLAUD. His associates are Messrs. MASTERMAN and MAURY, of London; D'AVIGDOR, MARTOREL, BECHETON, of ANNONAY; POLONAI, of Nice; DE KERVEGUEN, deputy, SAVALETTE, and others. The journal will be in no wise changed, with the exception of some modifications in its typography. In the discussions which have followed this sale, we find that a million and a half was offered by M. MILLAUD for the *Débats* before proposing for the *Presse*. It seems that this gentleman was determined to enter into journalism. M. DE GIRARDIN already had an income of 150,000 francs a year, and since he settled the whole sum paid for *La Presse* (800,000 francs) on his new wife, he acquires no addition to his fortune by the sale.

Lately M. CHAMPFLEURY, *editor of La Gazette de Champflewry*, applied to M. PHILOXENE BOYER, *the title of poète grotesque*, whereupon M. BOYER sends his seconds to M. CHAMPFLEURY with a demand for satisfaction. The latter refused peremptorily, either to go on to the field with M. BOYER, or to make explanations. The young poet has accordingly *published the fact in the journals*, with an appeal to the public that they must "judge such conduct as it merits." And that is what is dignified with the name of a French fight in these days of degenerate chivalry.

The annual Exhibition of Art has been postponed to the months of June, July and August. This measure was decided by the Emperor himself, who was petitioned by a considerable body of the prominent artists of the city to that effect. The Exhibition of Animals will, therefore, precede instead of follow the Exhibition of Paintings.

In my last I noticed the death by poison of an interesting young woman, wife a legislative deputy, and the arrest and subsequent release of the husband. The husband was released upon the *finding of two letters addressed by the deceased*, one to him and one to her father, in which she declared *she intended to take her own life*, to get clear of the bad treatment of her husband. But at that time it was not known how near the husband had escaped the ignominious charge. The two letters which furnished the only evidence that she had committed suicide, were placed by her under the pillow of her bed. When her corpse was removed from the bed, the linen was gathered up hastily in a mass, and the letters were not observed. They were sent to the country to the washerwoman of the family, and two days afterwards these letters were picked out of the water of the tub by the girl to whom the linen had been given to wash.

MALAKOFF.

DICKENS IN AMERICA.—Hon. JOHN BARNEY devotes a chapter of his forthcoming sketch book to the visit of CHARLES DICKENS to the United States. After speaking of the entertainments which greeted him at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, he says:

In Baltimore I led off the game of temperance.

In answer to an invitation to be honored by having him grace my saloon, I received the following characteristic response:

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Saturday Night, 19th of March, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: I have time for but one word. I thank you for your kind letter. On Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, I have booked myself to be at your disposal. In great haste, faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

My house was filled to *overflowing—jam satis ad satis fuciendum*.

The privilege was solicited of being permitted to stand on the landing of the stairway to seem him pass up. His precious autograph was held up to admiring spectators.

The only redeeming feature of the *fête* was that the truly noble, accomplished and beloved gentleman, scholar and author, consented to accompany him, and give grace, dignity and attraction to the Assembly.

WASHINGTON IRVING condescended to play second to the foreigner whom all delighted to honor.

It was a vicious depravity of taste—which all have since deplored—these adulations bestowed on this consummate fop and conceited coxcomb; all were repaid by gross libels, unfounded slanders, which I shall not condescend to record.

Chief Justice TANEY and family were announced. "My hour for receiving is past," replied the inflated foreigner.

My estimable friend, CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, thus reproved him: "DICKENS, had my lord Chief Justice DUNKIRK honored you with a call, would you have dared to refuse him?"

"Certainly, replied the inflated coxcomb, "if my hour of admission had passed."

"Chief Justice TANEY is, in himself, the most elevated man in this country—second in rank only to the President—and it will form a bright privilege in your life hereafter, to say you were permitted to take him by the hand."

"Mr. DICKENS is about to drive out to see the picturesque hills surrounding Baltimore."

I replied "We have ample time before the setting sun."

He then condescendingly said: "You may show him up."

In Washington, the Hon. Secretary of War, waiting in his ante-chamber, heard the same response: "My hour is past." He was at the President's levee; he requested that Mr. SYNCOX might be informed that he then was willing to be introduced to him. "Tell him my hour for receiving him is past," replied Mr. *Buchanan*.

INVOLVING THE UNITED STATES IN THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.—At a public meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, "To protest against war with Persia, and to consider means of redress," we find the following singular statement made by one of the speakers, Major R. R. NOLBEKER. The Major said:

"A new treaty had been entered into between Persia and the United States, which treaty contained three clauses, the first of which was, that the United States, being a maritime nation, and Persia not being one, the United States bound themselves to support Persia against any maritime attacks whatever. So that a war with Persia involved a war with the United States!!" (Hear.)

A Stage Ride Through Missouri—Lawrence to Wingo Station.

The first stage from Lawrence was slightly miles to Hills' Station. The night and most of the night had the effect rather to improve the road than otherwise, and our honest Dutch driver, HANS, surprised us by not giving more frequent invitations to alight and walk. In fact, the road was very fair. We arrived at Hills' between 7 and 8 o'clock, and some of us, old stagers, had every disposition to dine. Others thought we had best wait till we arrived at LEWIS', fourteen miles further, and there have one general meal. Several, however, inclined to the "bird in the hand;" and on consulting with Mrs. HILLS, a very manly, energetic woman, she told us that she could give us a cold lunch without much delay, but that a warm meal would need more time. We went in for the cold lunch, resolved not to detain the coach, purposing to be ready by the time our new driver and team should appear.

This lunch proved eminently satisfactory. It embraced the necessary variety for a full meal, including some very fine cold roast turkey, and received ample justice at our hands. It seemed that the landlady had taken pains to do her best. The *omnipresent* appeared. At the close of the meal, she said to Mr. W.—whose gray hairs indicate more years than he has seen: "You were this way last Spring; were you not, Sir?" Mr. W. replied in the affirmative. "I remember you," said she; "you are Gov. SHANNON!"

Mr. W. has not yet heard the last of that joke.

During the lunch our landlady gave us anything but pleasing accounts of the road. It appeared that it was dangerous in the extreme. Accidents were of frequent occurrence, and, in addition, we were to have an unpopular and unlucky driver. It was going to be dark, too, where the road was worst.

We had finished our meal some time before the coach appeared. Our friends who had repudiated the lunch were somewhat crest-fallen at our accounts of it, and said but little. They were assured that the safe rule for a traveler in the West *was "to eat whenever he had an opportunity," as* it was altogether uncertain when he would find another.

We journeyed on with very fair luck for some half-dozen miles. We were then near Waverley, and *it was growing dark. Our coach wheels went* often into ruts, from which we were obliged to pry them out. At last one grand lurch warned us that we were getting into a "tight place." The coach stopped and out we clambered, finding an ocean of mud on all sides. The coach was *stuck*. After prying and lifting awhile, the thing looked bad. The teams did not draw well, and we saw why our driver had been unlucky—he did not know his business. Besides this, he was churlish and stubbern. It was raining, and already dark. Some were for walking to Waverley and staying till daylight; others for getting the coach along and then stopping. Presently two darkies on mules came by, but for want of proper tackle, could not aid us. *They were going home* (it was Saturday night) to see their "gals."

At last we stopped a passing-by team, and "pressed" it into service. The horses were removed from the coach, the oxen attached, and in a *moment the great vehicle moved forward, righted*, and stood again ready for progress. In drawing stage-coaches out of mud-holes oxen are a great institution.

We all walked into Waverley, situated in a hollow, and on the Mississippi River, and requested our driver to stop over night. He refused. "Would he not stay for us to get supper?" "No—only to change the mail." Our dinnerless friends grew anxious. But there was no help. After a few moments' stay at the hotel, and a chase after the coach, which passed while we were there, we all loaded in again, and were once more going ahead.

To Lewis the road was fair, and we arrived about 9 o'clock. This was our station for supper, and the handsome house gave us great expectations. It had grown cold, and this did not diminish our desire to victual ourselves well for the night. We *found there the coach going west, which had been* two or three times upset in coming.

But the news regarding supper took us all aback. There was a *negro wedding* there that night, and *no supper could be had!* We pressed the point, but *it was useless. "Could we not get a lunch?* something from the wedding table?" "Nothing at all." "But some of us had had no dinner!" "Couldn't help it." A surly Dutchman gave us these replies, to our great indignation. Finally, the hungriest of us got hold of a few *pork bones*, (from which the wedding party had used nearly all the meat,) and these, with three or four slices of bread, were the total they could procure. After this our dinnerless friends needed no urging to adopt the traveler's rule of always eating when an opportunity offers!

Here we exchanged our comfortable coach for the one which had just arrived from the East. The arrangement did not please. The weather had grown very cold, and the new coach lacked all the defences which had made the old one a favorite. Besides, the upsets had broken the glass out of the windows; and then it was so constructed as to be much more easily capsized than the other. So, on the whole, we got aboard for a fifteen-mile ride to Marshall, with anything but contented spirits.

Our anticipations of discomfort were realized. The wind blew a gale from the north, sweeping right through our coach like the breath of an iceberg. The road was frozen rough and hard, and the coach jolted from hub to hub with a violence that it seemed must break it. We had a good team and driver, however, and made progress. Walking up and down the hills was not so great a bore as usual, for it tended to stir the blood, though the wind seemed to pierce us through. But we proceeded *without* accident, and about 8 o'clock were safely landed at Marshall, where we found a good coal fire, but no *beds*. A sort of cat-nap on our blankets, before the fire, was all that we got of sleep that night.

In the morning, however, a good breakfast improved our humor. The sun shone brightly, and the wind had abated, though it was still cold. Here we parted with our pilot, LEWIS, which we all felt to be a loss; he had so cheered us with his merry, careless humor and kind manners, that we really regretted his defection. But he was near his mother's home, and was stopping to visit her.

We got aboard about sunrise. Marshall is a prairie town, situated on high ground; and here we noticed that the country no longer seemed as rich as it had done. The soil was evidently poorer. We were approaching a more mountainous region; agriculturally poor, but minerally rich. Coal was here abundant; and we heard stories of veins of fabulous thickness—some accounts representing them as much as *thirty feet!*

Our new driver from Marshall proved a perfect John. He was a slender, medium-sized man, of light complexion, and wearing goggles; and we never suspected from his appearance the mettle that was in him. The discovery, however, we were not long in making. The coach rattled like lightning over the rough road and through the hollows, but it was easy to see that he had complete control of the reins. Still he was undoubtedly rash, and we were not entirely destitute of apprehensions. Presently one of the leaders fell to the ground, breaking his harness and a rein; he sprang to his feet, and with his mate, wheeled rapidly to the right. For a moment a catastrophe seemed imminent; but a passenger on the box sprang to the ground, seized their heads, and prevented a probable upset and runaway. Our driver was cool. The goose neck, connecting the pendent to the pole, was twisted off, and it seemed as though we were off a dead-run. But in three minutes he had the broken instrument, the harness and mate mended, and we were off again.

We had gone a few miles further, when we noticed a descending into a hollow with great speed. A stick ran through it, which, we learned, of railway rate. The stick was twenty-feet, and we were not surprised at an exclamation from outside. The coach was stopped, after going some two rods, and we discovered the driver clinging to his seat. "Had he fallen off?" we asked. "Yes," said he, "I have been off ever since we crossed that d—d ditch!" It seemed that the descent was so icy that the brake did not hold, and the weight of the load was too great for the horses. When the ditch was crossed the driver was thrown upon the pole, between the wheel horses, and had his seat-mate not caught his reins and stopped the team, his life might have been the forfeit.

On we rattled again, our John none the worse for his adventures, and none the wiser. Presently another hollow, with icy descent, and ditch at the bottom, was done in the same break-neck style; and nobody was surprised, though some were almost dismayed, to find that this exploit had been attended with the positive breakage of a thorough-brace, which again seemed to put a present stop to our journey.

But the driver was not a man to despair or delay. In a moment he had brought up a pole which lay by the ditch, got all hands lifting, run it through from one axle to the other, so as to sustain the body of the coach, and getting us aboard again, rattled along as unconcerned as before.

Really, this driver impressed us as a man of energy, genius, and courage; and notwithstanding his rashness, we parted from him with regret at the next station, nine miles from Marshall.

This was Sunday. At the station we learned that an upset had occurred below, and that Mr. GIBON, private Secretary to Gov. GEARY, lay dangerously hurt at Arrowrock, six miles ahead.

In our company was a Vermonter, who had signalized himself as a pedestrian. He could always out-walk the coach with ease. We had renamed him Walker. Here, he and Mr. W. agreed to walk to the next station, fifteen miles, and they did so, *beating the coach by an hour and a half! In fact*, the road was dreadful. To accomplish these fifteen miles, took us about eight hours.

We arrived, however, at last, to find a very large, comfortable house, in the midst of a fine plantation, and stocked, among other things, with a lot of "fat negroes," which it would have done the soul of an Irish patriot good to observe—much more to possess. The planter, Mr. WING, originally from Massachusetts, seemed a good man, as he certainly was one of fine appearance, and everything about his premises betokened intelligence and comfort. We had a good supper and a comfortable chat till the moon rose, about eight o'clock, when we started on. A part of this time I spent in political conversation with a gentleman present—a neighbor, I judged, spending the night. He was eminently moderate and fair, but laboring under all the *wrong impressions* with which the unblushing falsehoods of ATCHISON's party have deluged the State. Yet with all his moderation he took firm ground with the fire-eaters on the question whether the Constitution carried Slavery *wherever it went!* Yet he agreed with me that a reaction had occurred in Missouri, and that violence would not again be resorted to in the affairs of Kansas.

The Coming Session of the Nebraska Legislature—New-York Times and Nebraska—Extreme Cold Weather on the Frontier—Schemes of Political Wireworkers—General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Friday, Dec. 12, 1856.

Much interest is manifested here concerning the *third annual session* of the Nebraska Legislature, which meets here on the first Tuesday of next month for its forty days' session. What important schemes of a local or self-aggrandizing character are in the darkness, and the proper plans to secure favor and carry them successfully through, are talked of among the knowing ones. The County of Douglas, of which this is the county seat, has a larger quota of representation than any other county, and this precinct has a *larger amount of representatives* than any other one. Just prior to the election the delegates elect from here *pledged themselves before their constituents to* "go in" for the local interests of Douglas County—not for the general interest. *Hence the election of* the corps directly from Omaha City. The "dear people" have a singular idea that what they term the *local interests* of Douglas County is that species of corruption, bargain and sale, and sculduggery movements generally pertaining to the interests of the official clique here, and the God-forsaken town company. Outsiders (by outsiders I mean those who are opposed to Omaha City ruling the Territory and the "rest of mankind") evince a determination to try a tilt of strength, at the start, with the Omaha City faction. Perhaps they will win.

Considerable interest is already manifested concerning the course the NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent will pursue this Winter. Whether he will again expose the corruption of officials and official flunkeydom generally, and pursue that independent course so wofully condemned by the official clique, yet lauded by the dear people, or not. Again I assure them that the TIMES correspondent will fearlessly expose all and every species of corruption, and advance the best interests of the squatter sovereignty.

Last Monday the Territory experienced the coldest and most severe storm of snow known to the "oldest inhabitant" for long years. We already hear of hundreds of head of stock destroyed and many frozen to death. The snow in many places now is from 6 to 10 feet deep. There was much suffering experienced by those whom the storm found unprepared.

Plans are already in process of "working," not only for the Legislature but for next Fall's election of a member of Congress, and particularly for BUCHANAN's incoming Administration. Officials here are arranging the matter of continuance, resignations, &c., to suit themselves, and will probably let BUCHANAN into the secret. It is somewhat hoped that he will remove our imbecile Governor, however independent of the schemes of the rest. Concerning all these matters I will keep the TIMES posted.

The Land Office for Nebraska will be open in a short time now, for preëmption claimants, and I think about March next, for public entry. More anon.

J. W. P.

Interesting from Kansas.

MR. ARNY'S REPORT UPON THE CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

From the Chicago Democratic Press, Jan. 8.

A full statement of the present and future prospects and wants of the settlers of Kansas, would require more time and space than I can at present command. And as a meeting of the National Committee will be shortly held, at which a full statement will be required, I will only briefly allude to some of the most important matters connected with the Territory from which I have just returned.

On my arrival in Kansas some weeks ago, I learned that there was great dissatisfaction existing in regard to the manner of the distribution of aid by "the Central Committee" in Kansas—which was on my former visit constituted the disbursing agent of "the National Kansas Committee." Without assuming to decide in regard to these complaints, with the concurrence of Mr. BEAZY, I deemed it good policy to change our disbursing agents. We have, therefore, had a new Committee chosen, consisting of Rev. E. Nute, Rev. M. Lum, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, Rev. G. W. Hutchinson and A. Wattles, Esq., and appointed CHARLES STEARNS, Esq., of Lawrence, disbursing agent, who has given bond for $30,000, with Gov. ROBINSON and eight others, citizens of Lawrence, as security for the faithful performance of the duties of that office. And we have requested the citizens in each locality of the Territory to appoint persons to inquire into the wants of their respective districts, and report to the above Committee, so that they can be immediately relieved. In addition to this I expect, as soon as possible, to return to Kansas and devote a portion of my time in seeking out the worthy sufferers and seeing that they are supplied, as in many cases we have found those most deserving and suffering to fail to make application for aid.

There is now in the hands of the Agents (of the National Committee) in Kansas, money, flour, groceries, &c., to the amount of over $10,000, which with flour, &c., I purchased in Missouri, to be forwarded immediately to the southern part of the Territory, will make a sufficient supply till the first week in February.

CLOTHING.

The liberal contributions of articles of clothing, &c., [illegible] to the industrious of all classes, and to provide every facility in order to aid the mental, moral and physical improvement of the settlers in Kansas. Through the wise and efficient policy adopted by Gov. GEARY that harassed people now enjoy peace, and *that beautiful country is open for settlement*, and invites the occupancy of thousands who now live in the older States. As friends of Freedom and philanthropists, we appeal to you to furnish the means to better their condition, and at the same time to perpetuate free institutions for your own homes and country, and we trust we shall not appeal in vain.

W. F. M. ARNY.

Governor Geary on a College in Kansas.

The following letter was received in response to an invitation sent Governor GEARY to attend the meeting of citizens of Lawrence, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of starting a college:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

MR. W. F. M. ARNY—*Dear Sir:* I regret extremely that it will be impossible for me to accept the invitation of the citizens of Lawrence, so politely conveyed me by yourself, to attend the meeting they propose holding to-morrow, for the purpose of taking the preliminary measures to establish a Territorial University.

The project meets my hearty approbation, and I shall rejoice to see the citizens of the Territory, without distinction of party, unite in petitioning Congress for such an endowment of public land as will enable us to establish in this, the geographical centre of the Union, such an educational institution as will be an honor to the country, and a constant source of blessing to our children.

I shall be most happy to unite with the people of Kansas in any measures which shall most effectually secure this desirable object.

With great respect,
I am, your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY.

Negro Anecdotes.

From the Charleston Courier.

1. A negro, in Columbia, S. C., had just purchased a new hat, which he stuck on his head in a very *foppish style*. Soon after it began to rain heavily, and Cuffee doffed his beaver and tucked it under his arm. A gentleman passing by, and observing the occurrence, said: "You fool, why don't you put on your hat, and save your head from the rain?" Cuffee's sagacious reply was: "*Head* b'long to *Massa*—*hat* b'long to nigger, Sir."

2. A gentleman of Charleston purchased a negro girl, for a very considerable price, and she was shortly after taken sick, and came very near dying. When she was convalescent, her mistress, who had been very kind and attentive to her, during her illness, went again to her chamber, and, with the pious view of ascertaining what spiritual or religious impressions extreme illness and the near prospect of death had made upon the girl, said to her, "SALLY, what were your thoughts and feelings, when you believed yourself about to die?" "Ah! missis," said SALLY, "I was sorry to *Nick*, how much money *gwine* loss by me!"

3. A negro fisherman, in Norfolk, Virginia, came, one day, to his master and said: "Massa, I want to buy myself free—I got two hundred dollars, Sir; I will pay you *dat* down, and *pib* you de rest when I *make* wee." "Very well, Tom," said his master, "you have been a faithful fellow, and I will comply with your wish." The money was accordingly paid, and the inchoate freedom of TOM commenced. A few days afterwards TOM went out to fish in company with a fellow-servant; and there came up a blow, which capsized the fishing smack, and drowned TOM's companion. The next day TOM came to his master and said—"Massa, I change my mind, Sir; I don't want to buy myself any more, Sir—please pay me back my money, sir." "Why, TOM," said his master, "you have already paid a large portion of your price, and, by industry, in your profitable calling, you will soon earn and pay the residue, and you had better carry out your original intention." "No, Massa," was TOM's economical rejoinder, "I rather hab my money back—nigger property too uncertain, Sir." Matters were, accordingly, put in statu quo, and TOM abandoned all chance of being a freed-man, and quietly and voluntarily returned to the condition of a slave, being unwilling to hab, on his own hook, in the troubled and perilous waters of Freedom.

Note from Dr. Birge.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The note in your paper of yesterday, in reference to my having obtained goods by false representations of the New-York Tract Company, is a mistake. I never purchased or obtained from them, any goods of any description, nor have I had any business transactions of any kind, and further, I have never been in their store but once, and then to call on an old acquaintance.

DR. BIRGE.

[illegible] Governor of Illinois. [illegible] message was delivered to the [illegible] the State debt has [illegible] The State [illegible] proposed to pay the interest on her [illegible] as it matures in future. The regard paid [illegible] internal improvement has tended to increase her [illegible] The State transferred to the Central [illegible] a grant of over 2,500,000 of acres, [illegible] into the State Treasury of [illegible] of the gross proceeds of the road for [illegible] The wisdom of that act, says the Governor, is seen in her already populated prairies [illegible] where, four years ago, there [illegible] but a wilderness. The State Treasury is beginning to feel the benefits by the increase of [illegible] property, and by the payment into the Treasury by the Company.

The estimated income to the State from this source is $250,000 the second year, and $350,000 in [illegible]

The wonderful growth of the City of Chicago is [illegible] by the Governor with evident satisfaction. We quote what the message says in this connection:

"Many places of thousands of inhabitants are of less than four years' growth. Chicago, the commercial emporium, has outstripped the hopes of the wildest imagination. The apprehensions of narrow-minded calculators that she must prove the victim of some [illegible] that did not directly reach her, have [illegible] and she, as well as all other cities, has been able to thrive more under that policy which opened equally to all sections the opportunities of advancement. Her population which was, four years ago, [illegible] thousand, is now over one hundred [illegible] an increase of over one hundred per cent. [illegible] It is not among the least interesting [illegible] that she is now organizing direct lines of trade with Liverpool, through the St. Lawrence. Four years [illegible] according to the best estimates that could be [illegible] her commerce did not exceed $20,000,000, and [illegible] considered a very liberal estimate. [illegible] will undoubtedly average $300,000,000."

Referring to the troubles about payment of interest [illegible] this City, the Governor says:

"On the 1st of January, 1855, intelligence was received from Julius Wadsworth, the interest-paying agent in New-York, that he was obliged to close his [illegible] on account of the inability of his firm to meet [illegible] there then being a general money [illegible] throughout the country. There was in his hands [illegible] belonging to the State, the sum of $226,-[illegible] As there was much doubt in the minds of [illegible] and some of the journals of the day, professing [illegible] informed, confidently stated that the State [illegible] lose that amount, I repaired, immediately on [illegible] close of the session of the Legislature, to New-York, taking with me Hon. Uri Osgood, an attorney, [illegible] a Senator of the State, for the purpose of [illegible] every possible means to secure the interests of [illegible] It was undoubtedly an error to place funds [illegible] to be relied on to meet certain payments [illegible] day, in the hands of any one who could [illegible] in his own private business. That, however, I apprehend, was an error of the law and not of its administration."

[illegible] is called to the operation of the Revenue [illegible] corporate bodies, and improvements are [illegible] The Governor can see no justice in allowing [illegible] County through which a railroad passes to [illegible] all the benefits of its taxation, while a neighboring County, having no railroad, is deprived, not only of its conveniences and the increase in value of property, but also of all advantages of taxation. He suggests whether a much more just and equal operation of the revenue system would not be obtained by [illegible] them wholly for purposes of State revenue, [illegible] the people of the several Counties from [illegible] portion of the State taxes. They [illegible] to pay their taxes directly into the State Treasury, and a large percentage for their collection would thus be saved.

The educational and agricultural interests are commended to careful attention. In regard to agricultural [illegible] the Governor is enthusiastic. He says:

"I would recommend the annual payment, out of the State Treasury, of $10,000 to the State, and $500 [illegible] to the county societies, payable on condition [illegible] of the societies raise an equal or greater [illegible] I would also [illegible] the annual appropriation of not less than [illegible] to the agricultural department, to defray the [illegible] of the office, and the statistics. I am confident [illegible] would soon be returned to the treasury [illegible] increased value of taxable property, in [illegible] of the adoption of such a system. You [illegible] to spirited and enterprising [illegible] to make their homes in, and devote their [illegible] which displayed its liberality and appreciation [illegible] You would create a more [illegible] by doing away with the necessity of [illegible] by more careful husbandry producing [illegible] from diminished territory. You [illegible] add to the value of farms by developing [illegible] of production."

The State Penitentiary at Alton has 600 convicts. [illegible] for Juvenile Delinquents in Chicago reports [illegible] during the year.

The Message is entirely silent in reference to National [illegible]

[illegible] Message of the Governor of Michigan.

Gov. Bingham's Biennial Message (and his first [illegible] into office) was delivered Jan. 7 [illegible] The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1854, was $[illegible]; receipts in [illegible]; expenditures same year, $[illegible] Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1855, $516,000; receipts in 1856, $[illegible]; expenditures same year, $539,879. [illegible] available means for two years, $2,606,873; total [illegible] two years, $1,664,656. Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1856, $[illegible] The amount of the State Debt is $[illegible]—all falling due by 1863.

The rapid increase in the population of the State, and especially in the cities and large towns where [illegible] prevails, has been attended with a corresponding increase in the number of convicts in the State Prison. On the 1st of December last, the Prison had [illegible] convicts, being an increase of 58 in 1855 and [illegible] in 1856.

Attention to the Swamp Lands is earnestly recommended, and much praise is bestowed upon the operation of the St. Mary's Ship-Canal, of which the Governor [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in numbers and in the popular favor. The income of the magnificent and well selected grant of lands made by Congress for its endowment, furnishes a free education to all who chose to resort to its halls, and it must soon acquire a position as the equal of the first Universities in the land.

Of Banks, the Message says:

"Whenever an opportunity has been obtained, a class of reckless borrowers have resorted to banking, with the vain hope that the necessity of capital could thus be supplied. Improper means are resorted to, to force into circulation a large amount of paper currency, by the establishment of banks remote from places of business, and by exchanging, or otherwise [illegible] a circulation remote from the place of redemption.

The people of Michigan have been made to feel keenly and bitterly the inevitable results of these schemes, and it is no matter of surprise that the laboring and producing classes, those who create the wealth, believe that rather than be swindled periodically by fraudulent banks, they would be far better off with no banks at all. A want has undoubtedly been felt by our commercial men for bank facilities, and their business has frequently been restricted because they could not obtain them, but it is a question whether this inconvenience to a few has not been more than [illegible] by the sound currency which the many have received in exchange for their labor or their produce. It is a noticeable fact, that the last two years are the only ones in the history of this State, in which the people have not been swindled by fraudulent banks. You will undoubtedly be told that the business [illegible] in this State require the establishment of banks, and will be urged to pass a bill to authorize them to go into operation. If so, I trust you will concur with me in the propriety of providing such safeguards as will secure the community against bankruptcy and fraud. In this most important matter they have a right to look to you for protection."

The Legislature is reminded of the propriety of passing a bill to prohibit all banks from paying out any but their own notes from their counter, and the establishment of a system similar to that voluntarily entered into by the banks in New-York, by which all balances are frequently settled.

A large space is devoted to the consideration of the Kansas question. The Governor concludes:

"Meanwhile, we should not be unmindful of the great importance of the question now pending in Kansas. It is not to be forgotten that it was once solemnly dedicated to freedom—that that pledge has been wantonly and ruthlessly withdrawn—that the authors of the [illegible] have invited a competition between Free State and Slave State settlers to determine whether it shall, for the future, be the happy home for the free labor of the hardy pioneers of our own, and the oppressed and banished of other lands, or be blighted and cursed with human bondage—that on the part of the slave power this contest, which should have been a peaceful one, has been marked by acts of oppression and atrocity that would have disgraced a public enemy professing to be governed by laws of war—that Free State men have been deliberately murdered—peaceful families, guilty of no crime, save a dislike to Slavery, forcibly driven from their homes by marauders, their houses burnt, or demolished, their effects plundered and their lands taken from them—that whole settlements of Free State men have thus been broken up, robbed and dispersed—that others, entering the country have been stopped, their arms and property taken from them, and they compelled to grapple with pinching want, or to return to their friends as best they could—that for defending their lives and property against armed assailants of the opposite party, settlers from the Free States, including our own, have been seized and charged with murder, and tried for that high offence, while, until very recently, not one individual of the South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or Missouri gangs that have infested the Territory, and been guilty of these outrages, has ever been apprehended for his crimes! Such has been the character for justice of the representatives of the slave power in Kansas. Let them not be surprised if they shall one day find that there is a retribution.

Our own State has contributed its full proportion of emigrants to Kansas. Many of them are now there, crippled in their resources, and reduced to destitution by the difficulties which surround them; but with their brethren from the other Free States, they are bearing up bravely against the adverse current.

Shall we remain indifferent to their sufferings, their hopes—their patriotic devotion to the great principle of human liberty?"

Message of Gov. Hamlin of Maine.

Gov. Hamlin's first Message to the Maine Legislature is short and sensible. The first point he considers is the Presidential contest and the issues involved in it, of which he says:

"Our duty is plain, in any event. It is to maintain the rights of freedom, by opposing, in every legal mode, the extension of Slavery over the territory of the United States, and by persevering in that effort, firmly and consistently to the end.

The state of affairs which has existed in the Territory of Kansas, growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line of 1820, furnishes only a true exhibition of what results from attempts to establish and extend Slavery. It presents a deplorable spectacle, and makes what is called a free government, a miserable mockery. The free navigation of a public river has been impeded or prevented. A Legislature has been elected by armed mobs from an adjoining State. The rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of each State have been disregarded. Laws have been passed by a Legislature thus fraudulently elected, which are unequaled in their atrocity in any civilized country in the world, which virtually deny the right of trial by jury, abolish the freedom of the press and of speech, and which do not allow a citizen to participate in the Government without first taking an oath repugnant to and in violation of the Constitution. All these wrongs have been sustained by the Government, and a Judiciary in the Territory, which has added to the oppression otherwise existing. Honest citizens have been murdered, and dwellings burned, and the laborer interrupted in or driven from his pursuits, instead of receiving that protection in his rights and person to which he was justly as well as constitutionally entitled. From this sad state of things produced, it would seem to be the duty of our State to furnish the citizens of Maine, who have gone into that Territory, with such aid and assistance as may be in its power. When the Government of the United States shall become remiss in, or shall neglect its plain duty, it becomes the State to act. There can be no doubt that there is actual and severe suffering in that Territory by those who have been prevented from pursuing their industrial avocations. I would, therefore, suggest, should the existing state of things continue in that Territory by the remissness or neglect of the General Government, a liberal appropriation for the relief, in food and clothing, of the citizens of Maine in the Territory of Kansas, under such limitations as you may deem necessary."

The State resources in 1856 were $682,442, disbursements $496,000.

In regard to the Prohibitory Law, the Message holds the following language:

"It is far better to wait patiently until all angry feeling shall have subsided, and when the whole subject can be more appropriately acted on. Then let a well-matured and carefully-prepared bill be submitted directly to the people, for their approval or rejection, at meetings held expressly for that purpose. The question would then be wrested from the vortex of party politics, connected with which any such measure must always, inevitably, be exposed to a constantly recurring opposition, and fail to secure that general acquiescence which alone can give it permanence. Under a Government like ours, no law can stand the test of time which does not meet the support of a deliberate and enlightened public judgment. No judicious friend of either a license or prohibitory system can desire to see either to become a law again to be repealed. That law, and that only, which shall receive the approbation of the community, by and for which it is enacted, can be permanent and useful.

The charters of all the Banks in the State will expire on the 1st day of October, 1857. The subject of their recharter invites attention. The system of banking in Maine, as a whole, has proved a safe one for the public."

Of agriculture, the Governor says:

"It is confidently believed that a wise system which shall develop our agricultural resources will tend to check the great emigration of our citizens to other sections. It is highly desirable that such an object should be accomplished, and I have full confidence that much can be done to effect it. I would therefore recommend for the consideration of the Legislature that some provision be made by law for teaching agricultural chemistry in our schools, and for analyzing soils at some place in each county; or to endow some of the existing literary institutions in the State, at which agricultural chemistry and the analysis of soils shall be taught."

Message of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Gov. Gardner, having for the third time assumed the duties of Chief Executive officer of this Commonwealth, delivered his annual Address, in presence of both branches of the Legislature, last Friday. We take the following abstract from the Boston *Traveller:*

After alluding to the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth, the Governor proceeds to speak of the late Presidential contest. Though it was asserted, he says, that the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas would hinge upon the election, yet the hope is now general, from the course of the present chief officer of that Territory, that he will administer the laws faithfully, when the energy of Northern colonization will insure the triumph of Free Territory in the approaching State of Kansas.

The decision of the late national election, with all its great influence on the future, which it may take a generation to retrace, has been, in the opinion of the Governor, made by the casting votes of aliens born, aliens unnaturalized, and aliens entirely ignorant of our institutions, and grossly callous to the vast interests involved in this stupendous issue. We quote the Governor's words:

"And it is this alien body which has decided in the past, many of our great national elections, and in the future, unless checked, is destined to thwart many of the noblest movements which New-England, cooperating with the New-England sentiments—morality and education—diffused through the great West, may undertake in behalf of freedom, humanity, and the nobler spirit of the century.

It was the deadening influence of this body which counteracted the great Northern uprising of the last national election. For wherever New-England sentiments, New-England education, and New-England morality, by reason of State colonization from the indigenous and unmixed population of these six States, were diffused and predominated, there, without an exception, the cause of Free Territory triumphed.

And not only foreign ignorance and vice, but German rationalism, the infidelity of Southern Europe, and the Godless philosophy so prevalent among her educated men and better citizens, bear an instinctive antagonism to the moral sentiment and practical Christianity which underlaid the movement involved in this Presidential contest, and which will underlie all conservative attempts to develope and carry out the genuine American spirit of our republican institutions.

There is but one remedy and but one barrier to this steady and increasing power. I fully discussed this remedy, and the principles which compelled me to advocate its adoption, in my first message to the Legislature of Massachusetts; and earnestly reiterate the sentiments therein contained, so signally and so deplorably have they been confirmed by the unmistakable lessons of the events of the past year.

And I urge attention to them because it is so strikingly evident that the great battle—of which the contest of 1856 was but the preliminary skirmish—the great battle to keep out of the Union Cuba, Mexico and Central America, with their aliens and their slaves,—countries blasted by Spanish tyranny and the Inquisition, till they are but the melancholy fragments and relics of States with a degenerate population, and are fit only as lands for the transplanting of Negro Slavery to grow side by side with the grossest political and religious serfdom,—this great battle can be triumphantly fought only by appealing to the people, under the banner of the principles I have therein enumerated, which principles are not grounded merely in the passions and prejudices, but commend themselves to the reflective judgment of our citizens."

The sum spent in the State the past year for repairing and building school-houses has reached $[illegible] Of the [illegible] children in the State between the ages of five and fifteen, 172,455 have attended the public and 23,617 the private Schools and Incorporated Academies. The Normal Schools are in a flourishing condition.

The State Library has been removed to the fireproof portion of the State House. It now numbers 12,000 volumes. He recommends an increase in the annual appropriation for the purchase of certain much-needed works.

The wealth and industry of Massachusetts exhibits, he says, a progress almost, if not quite unparalleled. In 1845, the value of the various productions of the State was $[illegible], with 152,[illegible] hands employed. In 1855, it had increased to $295,[illegible], more than double, with 273,[illegible] hands employed.

The State Industrial School for Girls was opened Aug. 27, 1856, and so far has worked admirably.

The Volunteer Militia of the State does not materially differ in numbers from last year, but in discipline and efficiency they have greatly increased.

The financial condition of the State is not as good as it should be. The time has come, says the Governor, for retrenchment and reform, since without it, an annual State tax of $500,000 or $600,000 cannot be avoided.

The total expenses for the year 1856 were $1,[illegible],620; receipts $1,432,568. The estimated receipts of 1857 will be $767,008. This will require a State tax of about half a million to make up the balance. The floating debt at the close of 1857 will probably be about $704,000. The Governor announces that, through the energy of the State Auditor, a saving has been made the past year of $156,000. One of the great items of expense is the increased length of legislative sessions; by a short session, he says, the State tax can be cut down $100,000 in amount. He recommends, also, the discontinuance of the daily printed journal of the House, as not of sufficient utility to compensate for its cost. The Secretary of State announces a future annual saving of $7,000 in his department.

He recommends the abolishing of the office of Land Agent. He advises the abolishment of the Board of Inspectors of State Almshouses, and the conferring of their powers on the Alien Commissioners. In this connection he says: "No person in the employ of the State should buy supplies of himself for the Commonwealth, or hire his own labor to it as a contractor or superintendent."

Future supplies of food, clothing, &c., &c., he advises, should be procured hereafter by public advertisement for sealed proposals from the lowest bidder, the system to be extended to the four State Almshouses, the three Lunatic Hospitals, the State Prison and the Girls' and Boys' Reform Schools. He advises that the annual grant of $2,500 to the Society for the Prevention of Counterfeiting be not renewed. He thinks, also, that there has been unnecessary waste in the stationery purchased for the Legislature, amounting to $7,000 per annum. $30,000 has been paid as indemnity for liquor seized under the late liquor law, and about $5,000 remains yet to be paid.

He thinks it unjust to make the city of Boston pay the costs of the Superior Court established for Suffolk County, and also its share of the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas. He is not in favor of any further expense for State almshouses, and recommends that as soon as may be, one of the present institutions be closed, and the inmates distributed among the other houses. The various Boards of Commissioners in 1855 cost $14,568; in 1856 only $4,400. He recommends that as few new ones as possible be created. The annual grant of $3,500 to the Female Education Society, he recommends, should be discontinued.

The Adjutant-General, he says, has a plan to submit to the Legislature, in which he concurs, by which an annual saving can be made in his department of $20,000. The funded debt of the State, to the amount of about $1,600,000, will fall due in 1857. This debt consists of the endorsement of the State on the bonds of the Eastern, Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Maine, and Western Railroads, which, it is supposed, these corporations will pay on maturity. One thousand and seventy-three paupers, not justly chargeable to the State, have been forwarded to their own settlement. Several criminals in our insane institutions daily peril the lives of the inmates thereof. The recent tragedies in the State Prison he refers to the consideration of the Legislature. The codification of the laws, now in the hands of a commission, will not be ready until the meeting of the next Legislature. The Charlestown bridges will probably accumulate a sufficient fund to be free forever, early in 1858. He speaks favorably of the new Insolvency Courts, arguing that they meet with favor from the mercantile community. The number of cases for the year ending April, 1856, was fifty less than in 1855. After an allusion to the Back Bay Lands question, and his correspondence with the Governor of Alabama, he closes with a statement that he shall not be again a candidate for the executive chair.

Taken altogether, the message is an able document, as have been his two previous annual addresses. The present message contains much food for reflection, not only to the members of the Legislature, but to the people throughout the State. It would be well if his suggestions, in regard to shortening Legislative sessions, and a general retrenchment of expenditures, were acted on by the two bodies to whom they have been more particularly directed.

Message of Governor Wright, of Indiana.

[*Telegraphic.*]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

Governor Wright read his annual message to the Legislature this afternoon. The Senate adjourned but did not go into Joint Convention with the House. The message shows the expenses of the State Government for 1855 to have been $147,442 61, and for 1856 $59,592 63. He recommends the passage of a law for the reappraisement of the landed property for taxable purposes. The entire amount of the funded debt of the State outstanding of the 5 ₩ cent. Stocks is $5,156,560, and of the 2½ ₩ cent. Stocks, $1,812,517. The exhibit of the Common School Fund, including the estimated value of the Sinking Fund in the State Bank to date amounts to $4,112,012 42. He recommends that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should be directed by law to invest the funds that accumulate in their hands, in the Stocks of the State.

The message denounces in severe terms the new State Bank, and recommends that the charter be expunged from the statute books, and that all connection between the Bank and the State, either by deposit or otherwise, be prohibited. He recommends the usual appropriation to aid the cause of African colonization; recommends an increase of the compensation of the Judges of the Courts, and says, also, that the salary of the Executive is wholly inadequate.

About Housekeeping—How it may be Managed by Methodical People.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper, some days since, I read some of the grievances of housekeeping, a plain and most excellent statement of two-thirds of the housekeepers in New-York. You conclude your article with, "What are we to do? Let a housekeeper of twelve years tell you what he *has done*.

In the first place, I have been in partnership with my wife in housekeeping, as with all things. We have organized a police force in our house, myself the Chief and the wife First Lieutenant. We make distinct bargains with all servants employed in the house. 1. To allow no visitors in the kitchen of any grade, from sister to cousins. Give them one afternoon and evening each week to see the said cousins outside. Let them be of any religious denomination they please; if Catholics, go to Mass before 8 o'clock on Sunday morning—serve God as they please, only serve my breakfast at the hour. Put a padlock on the front area gate—it will keep out area sneaks in shape of peddlers, soap-fat men and beggars. Hang the key by the door and lock the basement door—take the key away; lock up *all* your stores; send the servants to bed at 10 o'clock, and go down to the kitchen and basement, the Chief to see that the windows are bolted, the grate in the range let down, the coal and kindling wood brought up and placed handy; also, the same in sub-cellar for the furnace. Require these to be attended to by Bridget before she retires. Your nightly visit will insure their strict compliance. The Lieutenant, your wife, take out of the stores such things as are required by the family for the next day—she having an eye to the general appearance of the kitchen, and see to the buckwheats which Mary has mixed and *left to raise* by breakfast time to-morrow. At this time we decide on what we want for dinner to-morrow—the Chief making a memorandum, in the book on the shelf in the dining-room, of what is wanted at the butcher's and grocer's in the morning. All of this will take from five to ten minutes. At this time the key of the basement is returned, bread and milk tickets left on the dresser for Mary, and you go to bed knowing that all's well below.

In the morning you go down to breakfast—first, of course, taking the basket of silver—which is the signal for Mary to bring in the breakfast, and you go quietly down and take a look at the furnace, and it is just the time to close the dampers and the draft in the ash pit, and, with the standing rule that it's *not to be disturbed*, you will find a good fire when you come home to dinner at 5.

By this time your family are down, and breakfast soon over. You call at the butcher's and grocer's as you go along, and send home such stores as you require. Don't have the grocer and butcher calling for your orders; give them yourself—send them home at once; and, by 10 o'clock, your wife can see that all is home, and lock up the *citadel* before she goes out for the day's calls and shopping.

Your daughters—if they are old enough to sit up till you close the house—take them with you in your nightly tour. Give the oldest the care of the stores; she will or ought to take pleasure in taking the trouble with you and the Lieutenant, and will soon relieve ma from most of this great bugbear of housekeeping—keeping things in order. It will bring up your daughters with a perfect knowledge of housekeeping, without the drudgery.

Herein the secret lies of having your household thoroughly organized, and by a small amount of attention you will go smoothly along.

We have no trouble in getting servants and making good cooks, washers and ironers, &c., of them—for who of us ever got one ready learned?—and this brings us to the inquiry, where do all the good cooks and servants go to? We have to learn all that come, those with first-rate *references* as well. My fellow housekeepers do themselves and others a great wrong by giving discharged servants good recommendations—such is often the case. My plan has been to say thus: "Mary McFadden has been employed in my family as cook for the last three months." Signed with full address. In a few days comes a lady to inquire about Mary McFadden—what did she leave you for? Answer? Because she could not have her three big cousins, with hob-nail boots and short pipes, to visit her of a Sunday evening. She did not find out that our locks were good against such outside pressure until she had tried it three months. So they come until Mary McFadden concludes to try some other dodge than the *Character* from her last place. Good housekeepers, give them certificates setting forth all the facts, or leave it for inquiry, and we should be rid of the Mary McFaddens, the pest of housekeeping. I will add that we have the best of servants, (after learning them,) and they live with us usually until they marry off or go to "*California*."

This simple method of housekeeping will not do with you who live in large houses, and employ a score of servants and a housekeeper and butler. Heaven save such, for they only *board with their servants*, and have the annoyances by the same ratio. G. B. R.

An Actress taking up the Cudgels against the Critics.

Mrs. McMahon, a new aspirant to the honors of the stage, recently made her *début* at Buffalo, where she was very severely criticised by the press. On the last night of her engagement she replied in the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for your attendance this evening, and I also take occasion to thank those who have favored me with their appearance on the five previous evenings. Perhaps you may think me bold in saying what, in justice to myself, I feel bound to say on this present occasion; but I will here quote the sentence of *Mariana*, in the play of "The Wife," when she is falsely accused before her husband, "The heart of innocence is bold;" hence, ladies and gentlemen, I feel bold at the present time. I came a perfect stranger among you, knowing no one in this city, save the manager of this establishment, consequently had no troops of friends to fill the vacancies in this theatre. During my short stay I have been most ferociously abused by the press here. If I had fed them, as I was strongly advised to do, in order to procure a favorable notice, doubtless on Tuesday morning I should have branched out into a second Rachel, with all the perfections which this artist alone possesses; but having failed to supply the needful in their pockets, I appeared before the people of Buffalo an impostor, which appellation I am forced to confess, a little surprised me. However, I have survived the week, and though it is the first engagement I have ever played anywhere, it will be my last before a Buffalo audience. The critic of the *Commercial* says in Friday's paper, that I have not improved any in my acting during the week. I will allow you, ladies and gentlemen, to judge of the truth of this criticism, when the gentleman in question was not in the theatre, except on Monday and Thursday evenings, and on the latter occasion expressed himself as having been much better pleased than on the previous evening, though I beg leave to differ with him, as I think my rendition of Juliet was far superior to that of Parthenia. The same critic remarks that I am too homely to appear before an audience. Admitting such to be the case, I suspect, ladies and gentlemen, I will not have been the first artist that has appeared before the footlights with an ordinary exterior, for Charlotte Cushman—though I have never had the pleasure of seeing her—is, I am told, a very plain-looking person, but has the reputation of being a very superior artist. The same critic further states in this evening's paper, that this is my last appearance on any stage. This is likewise false, he having no authority either from my husband or myself to make this assertion. While at rehearsal this morning I received an anonymous communication; the hand, such as it was, appeared to be a female one, and doubtless was written by one of the actresses attached to this theatre. I well know that respectable people are not in the habit of paying any regard to anonymous letters, but thinking that the actress in question might be within hearing of my voice, and as she has taken the liberty of giving me her advice, I thought I would embrace the present occasion and give her mine. She says that I have not sufficient personal attraction for the stage, and she advises me to quit it, and that she is an ardent admirer of Shakespeare herself; I am happy to hear this, as, ladies and gentlemen, I am a most devout worshipper of the bard, and have devoted much of my time for the last two years to the dissection of his sublime language; but, from the perusal of her letter, it is quite evident that, in her extreme admiration of Shakespeare, she has greatly neglected her grammar and orthography; therefore, my advice would be, that she had better devote many of her future hours to the study of Webster's dictionary and Murray's grammar, as in my humble opinion, ladies and gentlemen, one cannot appreciate the sublime language of Shakespeare when they are deficient in these two very important branches of English education; and, perhaps, had I introduced to my face as much rouge and powder as the actress in question, I might have looked quite as well, if not a little better than she. I am well aware, ladies and gentlemen, that the style of acting liked in the Western cities is quite different from that which the Eastern and Southern audiences admire; you like mouthing and conventionalities; in a word, the more noise your actor makes, the better you are pleased, hence you are incapable of appreciating artistic performances, and I was aware of this previous to my coming among you; consequently I came, not to be appreciated, as, if I had desired that, I should have remained at home in New-York, where I had friends not deficient in quantity or quality. But I will take this occasion to thank Mr. Carr for allowing me the use of his theatre for six nights, in order that I might get accustomed to the footlights, and merely practice "stage business." I also thank the stage manager, also Mr. Hardenburg, for his renditions of *Ingomar* and *Master Walter*—his business and cues were perfect; hence, ladies and gentlemen, I suffered no annoyance. Again I thank you for your kindness, and it is the last time that I shall ever appear upon the boards of this theatre; but during the month of January I expect to appear before a New-York audience capable of appreciating an artistic style of acting, and it is not necessity, but a pure love of art, that induces me to adopt the profession of the stage.

The Prospects of Freedom in Kansas—Another Letter from Hon. Amos P. Granger.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 8.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.

Editor Journal: The few brief remarks of mine, published in the *Journal*, indicating a more favorable view of the affairs in Kansas, have awakened in the *Tribune* a free and flippant expression of disapprobation. The correspondent of that paper wonders how I "could have been surprised into such declarations" of confidence as were expressed. No one else who reads the *Tribune* will wonder, for in its very next paragraph can be found food for confidence as strong as mine. It reads as follows:

"There is no doubt that in view of the overwhelming demonstration of the Republican Party of the North, the Southern leaders are alarmed at the dangers which menace the continued ascendancy of their followers in any part of the Free States. Their forces there have been cut to pieces, and in the general shock but few positions have been retained by them. They must preserve these or be entirely routed in the next contest. How to do it is the question that presents itself. *Their policy is unquestionably to relinquish Kansas.* They will be inclined to it in view of the consequences of a refusal."

We have fought a hand-battle for freedom in Kansas in an attempt to elect Fremont, and while we failed to elect him the result has proved the invincibility of our cause, and that Buchanan owes his election to votes obtained in the Free States by the assertion of his friends that he was in favor of Freedom in Kansas. We lost our man, while Slavery extension has come off second-best. The Northern vote has shaken the courage of the Slavery extension party—weakened its cause and thinned its ranks.

Buchanan is the head of the Democratic Party. He is a statesman and a politician of experience and sagacity. He knows and the South know that had not his friends invoked one issue (the free-soil principles of the North) and cried "Help me, oh! Cassius, or I sink," his political doom would have been sealed. He knows and the Democratic Party South and North by this time know that his friends at the North were driven to counterfeit our uniform, to pledge him and themselves to stand by freedom in Kansas or be banished in every Northern State.

He knows the Democracy of the North pledged him and saved him, and now remind him of his obligations. His own State, Pennsylvania, which has always stood by him, adhered to him at last, only on Free-Soil principles. The *Tribune* says there is one thing Buchanan can do, and one thing he *can not* do. So it seems to me. He cannot force Slavery into Kansas if he tries. But he can annihilate the National Democratic Party by trying it. And there is another thing he can do—he can follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and *share his fate*.

Respectfully yours, AMOS P. GRANGER.

Remarkable Feats of a Mad Dog.

A dog belonging to Mr. James McKoy, who lives four miles northeast of Augusta, went mad, and in his travels committed the most extensive depredations. Rumor has it that the dog had been bitten three weeks previous to his going mad, by another dog known to have been rabid; but being a great favorite with his master, he tied him up and refused to kill him; when attacked with the disease, in his paroxysm, he broke from his fastenings and escaped—having, however, before leaving his master's premises, bit two of his horses, which have since gone mad. He then took a course westward, on the Warsaw and Augusta road, and when about three miles from his starting point, overtook Mr. Patchin, who was returning home from Augusta in a wagon, to his home near Chili; one of his horses the dog bit, and the animal has since gone mad. He next overtook two strangers on horseback, one of whom was leading a third horse; these three horses the dog bit, but as the travelers proceeded on their journey it is not known whether fatal results followed or not. At the residence of Mr. James Nutt, where he bit one horse, which has since gone mad. At Wigletown he bit two horses, (once since mad,) also two steers, (one since mad,) and twelve hogs. Next he bit a fine mare (since mad) for Mr. Hart. Next he bit a very fine horse, (since mad,) also three head of horses, (one since mad,) also a cow and calf (both since mad.) Next, at Sylvester Cacuness', he bit one horse (since mad) and five sheep, (all now dead.) Next he went to Wm. Talmman's, bit several hogs, two very large ones, estimated at 500 pounds each, (since gone mad,) and one steer. At Williamson's, bit one cow, (since gone mad.) Next he fell in with old Mr. Hickman and his son. He sprang at the boy with such force as to throw him down, but did not bite him—a large dog of Mr. H.'s being in company, seized him and drove him off. He, however, before leaving his premises, bit one, (since mad.) Next he had an encounter with Mr. Brand's dog. After this, he went back to Mr. Adams' and bit one steer. Next he went to Peter Strain's and attacked him. Mr. Strain defended himself with a hoe, and he finally succeeded in killing the animal.

The stock bitten was estimated to be worth $3,000, and already gone mad, $1,500. None of the animals bitten went mad short of three weeks from the time when bitten. The dog invariably caught his victim by the nose. Most of the damage was done in the night, he having left his master's house about dusk, and was killed about noon of the next day.—*Warsaw Inquirer.*

The Tariff Projects Before Congress.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1857.

The subject of the tariff will probably be taken up for consideration in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on Tuesday next. Among the several projects already approved are those of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, as represented by Mr. Campbell's report and bill, the minority project reported by Mr. Letcher, the bill offered by Mr. G. F. Houston, and Mr. Boyce's bill. Amendments will be proposed for the abolition of duties on various articles, but none for increasing the present rate of duties upon any articles. Mr. Campbell's plan will reduce the revenue to the extent of six millions immediately, and to the further extent of about four millions through the encouragement it will afford to home manufacturers of woolens, by admitting high and low-priced wool free of duty.

Mr. Letcher's plan will bring the revenue down to about forty-five millions. It is urged as an objection to Mr. Letcher's bill that it retains some small duties, the collection of which will cost more than they will produce. The masterly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, with its valuable statistics, is now printed, affords convincing arguments against any tax on certain raw materials. No proposition has yet been made for the remission of duties on railroad iron, but an able pamphlet is in circulation in favor of a return to the original policy of encouraging the railroad system by admitting railroad iron free of duty, and it urges, as the London *Times* also does, that the argument of Mr. Guthrie in favor of free wool, which is admitted to be sound and correct, is equally applicable to free iron.

As to the sugar duty there are two sides to that question, and the probability is that it will be reduced to the same and not a greater extent with iron and the whole list of taxable fabrics—that is 20, 22½ or 25 per cent. The thirty per cent. duties will find little favor, especially in the Senate. In fine, there is some prospect that, if any revision of the tariff be accomplished at this session, it will be based not upon politics and national considerations, but upon enlightened principles of political economy. ION.

List of Patents,

For the Week ending Jan. 6, 1857.

John Brougham, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in door springs.

James Culbertson, of Covington, Ky.—For improvement in grinding mill.

Wm. Cady, Eaton, Ohio—For improved cross-cut sawing machine.

Tristram Campbell and Henry B. Poorman of St. Louis, Mo.—For improvement in bullet moulds.

J. Perley Derby, of Boston, Mass—For improvement in bosom studs.

John G. Ernst, of Harrisburg, Penn.—For fire-hook.

James Fernald, of Boston, Mass.—For improved method of attaching filters to supply pipes.

Russell W. Gates, of Homer, Mich.—For improved machine for upsetting tire.

Charles Green, of Bethel, Ohio—For improved mortising machine.

Andrew B. Gray and Alex. H. Brown, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in velocimeters for vessels.

Anson Hardy, of Dorchester, Mass.—For improved rotary shears.

C. Jillson, of Worcester, Mass.—For manufacture of animal traps.

Henry Loewenberg, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in traveling trunks.

J. J. Laubach, of Easton, Penn.—For improvement in forming joints for sheet metal.

Evan Morris, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in bats.

Josiah B. Pomroy, of Chicago, Ill.—For improved method of adjusting circular saws to any required dish.

L. K. Selden, of Haddam, Conn.—For improvement in folding umbrellas.

James Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio.—For improved weather strips for doors, windows, &c.

James M. Thompson, of Newark, N. J.—For improved raking attachment for reapers.

Andrew Teal, of Aurora, Ill.—For improvement in metallic cross ties and chairs for railroads, as a new manufacture.

James Tuerlings, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in maintaining power for time pieces.

Seth Ward, of Princeton, Ind.—For improvement in riding saddles.

Henry S. Wentworth, of Napoleon, Mich.—For improved self regulating wind director for wind mills.

George P. Woodruff, of Watertown, Conn.—For improvement in buckles.

Jos. D. Greene and Edward Ivers, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to Jos. D. Greene aforesaid.—For improvement in air heating furnaces.

Daniel S. Beardsley, of New-Haven, Conn., assignor to John D. Umberfield and Daniel S. Beardsley, of same place.—For improvement in ship's cooking stoves.

Benjamin Clarke, of Oriskany Falls, Y. Y., assignor to E. L. Ferguson and C. B. Clark, of same place—For improvement in extension tables.

Cornell Bradley, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in valves for steam engines.

A. B. Crossman, of Huntington, N. Y.—For improvement in rudders.

John W. Crannell, of Olivet, Mich.—For improvement in carriages.

Francois Durand, of Paris, France—For improvement in looms.

Edwin Daniels, of Lafayette, Wis.—For improvement in tanning hides.

Thomas D. Dalton, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in anchors.

Henry Eddy, of North Bridgewater, Mass.—For improved mode of constructing stalls for horses.

Robert H. Fletcher, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in operating slide-valves of steam engines.

James Jones, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in instruments for measuring boards.

Benjamin W. Jewett, of Gilford, N. H.—For improvement in artificial legs.

Orwell H. Needham, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in milking-shields.

Samuel Wetherill, of Bethlehem, Pa.—For improvement in processes for reducing zinc ores.

Nathaniel Whitmore, of Somerville, Mass., assignor to G. W. Keene, of Lynn, Mass., and N. Whitmore, of Somerville, aforesaid.—For improvement in cop-tubes.

Samuel H. Little, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improvement in hemp-brakes.

G. W. B. Gedney, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in pumps.

James P. Cramer, of Schuylerville, N. Y., assignor to Hiram Cramer—For improvement in cultivator teeth.

DESIGNS.

Abner J. Blanchard, of South Reading, Mass.—For design for upright stoves.

John H. Knapp, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for ever-pointed pencil-cases.

Charles Chinnock, of New-York, N. Y.—Design for clock-case fronts.

George Bruce, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for printing-types.

Charitable Balls and Concerts.

We find the following paragraph in a letter from New-York to the Albany *Atlas and Argus:*

"Sometimes it is all the rage here to be charitable—one can scarcely tell yet how the current will set this Winter. A ball and concert in aid of 'the Nursery' is on the tapis, and by the ring of the names attached to the announcement, one might take the odds in favor of a rise in the stock of Benevolence and Humanity. This Nursery is an experimental institution, modeled, as are all our charities, on those of the Old World. In Paris these baby-houses or creches are very numerous and very useful. There the toiling mother, obliged to be absent from her little ones all day long, gathers up her babies and deposits them in a safe, clean room, where they are bathed, and fed, and cared for, until nightfall frees her from her task, when she resumes her maternal duties, pays a few sous, and trudges home with her *charmants Childe* or *beau Jeans*. In all these harbors of safety for 'wee toddlers' there are some of the cradles endowed by the rich mothers of the neighborhood, and the occupants of these enjoy the blessed baby privilege of warmth, food, and kind care, without any tax at all upon the mother's earnings. For want of some such nook, many a little one in every city has lost its life, or worse still, lived out its time, crippled and helpless. An old mansion in Sixth-avenue, standing back from the street, surrounded with shrubbery and trees, is the present location of the Nursery. It was formerly the homestead of the Tonnele family, but the lapse of time has rendered it more picturesque than comfortable, and the managers hope soon to place their little *protegés* in more suitable quarters. Some vacant City lots on Fifth-avenue have been granted for their use, and the fund for building thereon is to be started with the proceeds of this Charity Ball and Concert.

Ass Steaks—Something new for the Gourmand.—A Paris journal, the *Union*, says that in consequence of the success which attended the efforts of M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire to bring horseflesh into use as human food, a society has been formed at Paris for causing the flesh of young asses to be eaten also. "The society," says the *Union*, "maintains that such flesh is the most delicious in existence," and it holds weekly banquets in which the flesh is prepared in various ways." The *Union* adds that the famous Maecenas and Cardinal Dupont, both distinguished gourmands, "were passionately fond of the flesh of young asses."

At Monrovia Dépôt, in Frederick County, Md., on Monday evening, a man named [illegible], in the employ of John Baldwin, Esq., as a farm hand, in attempting to cross the railroad track at end of a freight train, fell with his neck across the rail, and the whole train passed over him, completely severing his head from his body. The unfortunate man was under the influence of liquor. He leaves a wife and five children, who were dependent on his labor for support.

The trial of Isaac Young, before the Baltimore County Circuit Court, for a rape upon Caroline [illegible], was terminated on Thursday by a verdict of guilty.

London Hospitals.

From the London Medical [illegible]

LONDON, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

The number of new faces at the different hospitals who have come to attend our Winter session [illegible] At Guy's Mr. Thomas Bell opened the session [illegible] President of the Linnaean Society, Secretary of the Royal Society, and a man highly distinguished for his scientific attainments. Mr. LeGros Clarke [illegible] at St. Thomas'. [illegible]

It would seem as if the pent-up vigor of many of the London surgeons is reserved for the first week of the session, as at this time operations [illegible] to be plentiful. [illegible] just one week's operations, beginning on Monday [illegible]

Monday.—At the Royal Free, Mr. Thomas Wakley polished off a new nose for a woman [illegible] In the General Hospital at Montreal [illegible]

Tuesday.—Mr. Cock, at Guy's, took off a leg above the knee of a woman, for total disorganization. This is one of the best operations for a student to see the first time; the spilling of the blood produces a very sickening feel on the untutored ones, and there were several faints and turn-outs. Mr. Hilton removed a carcinomatous breast, in a terrible state of ulceration, but solely to oblige the poor woman, who was determined to have something done, to afford even a very temporary relief. Mr. Cock then excised another, but in a more suitable case, the breast being in an indurated and painful state, without much external manifestation.

Wednesday.—Excision of the knee was done by Mr. Henry Thompson, the newly elected assistant surgeon, at University College, on a young man, for caries, dislocation and utter uselessness of the limb. This operation has lately been creating a stir in the minds of surgeons, from the series of cases which have appeared in the Mirror of the *Lancet*. [illegible]

[illegible]

Thursday.—Mr. Curling, at the London Hospital, performed lithotomy on an elderly man, and removed a fat oval calculus. [illegible]

Friday—Is not an operation-day, unless at one of the eye hospitals, of which I do not intend here to speak.

Saturday.—Always a regular field day. [illegible]

[illegible]

At Bartholomew's a fatty tumor was removed from the iliac region of a man by Mr. Stanley, who likewise operated upon two cases of strangulated hernia, which happened to come in—one of them strangulated only five hours, the other fourteen days, as it was said. It is becoming a rule in London to operate in very few hours after strangulation has commenced, by which means you will reduce the hernia without opening the sac; that was the result in the first named case. And I saw a similar procedure adopted by Mr. De Meric at the Royal Free Hospital, where strangulation had existed but six hours, the wound being returned without opening the sac. Mr. Lawrence then amputated the thigh of a little boy for disease of the knee-joint; and in the wards, Mr. Skey performed [illegible]

St. Thomas' was inaugurated by lithotomy on a young man by Mr. Simon, and a second case was about to be operated on by Mr. South, but on careful examination by several of the Surgeons, it was discovered the stone must have vanished [illegible] count and nothing was done, fortunately for the patient. Mr. Solly treated a case of [illegible]

At the Westminster I was unable to glean what was done, although I know there were several operations by Mr. Holt, Mr. Holthouse, and others. One was the removal of almost the entire tibia from a boy, for necrosis; and another, a case of stone in a little girl aged 5 years, which was removed by Mr. Holthouse, with the aid of a Weiss' dilator and forceps.

At Charing Cross Hospital, Mr. Hancock was commencing amputation of the thigh for most extensive disease of the knee [illegible]

[illegible]

Enough is now mentioned to afford your readers some idea of what a man can see here who desires to become a great practical Surgeon, even in the short space of a single week. [illegible]

I may add that a large hospital called "the Great Northern" has very recently been established close to the Great Northern Railway Terminus, King's Cross. It is intended to accommodate [illegible] will have a regular staff of medical officers.

England and the United States.—It is intended [illegible] President to reciprocate [illegible] Lieut. Hartstein and his associates, [illegible] in a British war-steamer. Instructions will be issued to receive her with proper salutes at the New-York Navy Yard, and the British officers will be invited to Washington to be welcomed by the hospitality of the President and Cabinet.—*Baltimore Sun.*

they are as present. If public men would sometimes condescend to sift and struggle to do what is right, they would have far less occasion to denounce and vilify it for being sometimes wrong.

The public even as matters stand will, we are confident, continue to place much more reliance upon the Press, than upon Committees of Investigation, for exposures of the corrupt practices which may obtain influence upon the legislation of the country. We shall not be at all surprised if this Committee just ordered should fail to elicit evidence which shall convict a single member of the dishonest and corrupt conduct which is alleged,—and we may add *known*—to exist. In the first place its investigations are expressly limited to "members of *this* House,"—and to the single charge of "entering into corrupt combination to pass or defeat certain measures *now before* Congress." This cuts off at once all those cases in which *the results* could be cited as part of the evidence,—for these combinations are never completed, the arrangements are not deemed final, the money is not paid, until the measure is passed; and up to that time, it is, from the nature of the case, almost impossible to obtain proof that any such combination has been "entered into." In the next place, most of the machinery of such combinations is in the hands of outsiders,—of professional lobby agents, ex-members of Congress and others, who have made the business a study, and who designedly and systematically screen the members themselves from any undue or dangerously direct connection with the scheme. And besides all this, there are so many ways of accomplishing the result indirectly,—by betting with a member upon the result of a measure, by buying of him imaginary land or other property, by feeing a friend for professional services, &c., &c.,—that it is easy even for parties themselves to deny each direct and specific charge, and thus, —as from the nature of the case they are the only witnesses,—practically to thwart any attempt at investigation. And even where a direct offer of money is proved to have been made,—as is shown by the prompt avowal of Mr. Paine, it is at once treated as having been done *in jest*, and shuffled aside as a matter unworthy the attention of Congress.

We presume for these reasons that, in this case as in many others that have preceded it, no direct and conclusive proof of corruption will be elicited by this Committee. The older and more experienced members of Congress—some of whom have been themselves connected with similar investigations hitherto—must be aware of the difficulties that embarrass such inquiries, and, we presume, are prepared for such a result. But the inquiry will nevertheless do good. It will serve to fasten the attention of the public upon the matter—to lead to a closer scrutiny of the schemes that are before the House, and subject members themselves to a more rigorous responsibility. In this way, if in no other, it will be of service to the country.

Extraordinary Events and Prospects in Europe and Asia.

There is much mystery in the proceedings and policy of the great European Powers, at the present moment. Events big with the fate of empires and nations are happening, and they are scarcely noticed in Europe, while we hardly hear of them, and think very lightly of them, in America.

The great war recently kindled up in Europe has never been put an end to, and is still raging in Asia. The three belligerent Powers entered into a treaty of peace at Paris, but Russia and England still carried on the war in Asia. While the ink was yet wet in the pens of the negotiators at Paris, Russia was marching an army of 50,000 men against the English in Asia. England has fallen a dupe to the arts of Russian diplomacy, and to the faithlessness of her French ally. It is to the interest of them all to remain silent upon transactions which reflect no honor upon any one of them, and hence the mystery, hence the silence, in Europe, which broods over these transactions. If England were to make this state of things the subject of public talk, she would have to betray how completely she has been duped. If Russia were to do so, she would have to avow her treachery and double-dealing. If France were to do so, she would not gain any honor by the ease and art with which she has been detached from her ally. Hence, while the same old war is raging in Asia, between Russia and England, the three Powers in Europe affect to be good friends, in that quarter, and seem to wish to conceal from the world the part which each has played, and is playing, in the complicated drama.

The play opened with the scene laid in Europe and the Crimea; the curtain was dropped upon that scene by the Treaty of Paris, but the play was not finished. Other acts are still enacting; the same Royal actors continue the performance; while the world, as spectators, have falsely imagined that the play was over.

The scene of the war is now at Herat, on the borders of the British East-Indian Empire, but it is a part of the Crimean war, and was commenced by the advance of Persia, as the ally of Russia, so early as December, 1855. Persia advanced upon Herat at that period, making a demonstration in favor of Russia, and now we have the intelligence that, after a long siege, Herat, which virtually is an English possession, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Thus, in fact, the war now raging in Asia, between Russia and England, in which the former ostensibly acts as the mere defender of Persia, and the latter of Dost Mohammed, is a war between England and Russia, and is nothing else than an uninterrupted continuation of the late war. The whole object, therefore, of the Treaty of Paris, was a *ruse*, on the part of Russia, to detach France from the side of England. In this she has perfectly succeeded, and now has England alone to contend with, and single-handed. This is an extraordinary state of things, and an extraordinary exhibition of the duplicity and perfidy of Royal personages towards each other.

The blunders which England has committed in all this affair are passing strange. They show how destitute she is of wise Statesmen and great minds in the direction of her councils. She has concluded a peace in one quarter, while war was still carrying on against her in another. She gave up her conquests in the Crimea, and withdrew her fleet, and now is obliged to retain her naval force in the Black Sea, hovering round the scenes of Sebastopol as if regretting the folly of having abandoned the stage and all her gains for the empty sound peace, when there was no peace.

Many persons will be gratified by this state of things, on the score of all parties. It is not congenial to the holiness and blessedness of the English people towards Russia; it will not in this respect be unpopular in England. It will tend to promote the ambition and continue his lease of power to Lord Palmerston as Premier, who, without something great to carry on, would lose the prestige of being the necessary man to hold the helm of Government in his hands. Again, it will be gratifying to the *amour propre* of Russia, to have the opportunity of showing to the world, after detaching France from the English alliance, her power and prowess when engaged against England alone. The mismanagement of England in the first acts of this great war, the total incapacity of her Generals, the defective organization of her armies, have rendered the English name contemptible to Europe as a military power. The supineness and timid caution of her naval commanders have at the same time detracted considerably from the respect which once attached to her as a naval power. These considerations doubtless tend to stimulate the hopes, and inflame the ambition of Russia, and have probably had a share in the diplomacy by which she has now obtained the chance of meeting her adversary alone in the field of battle.

We are justified by the last accounts received, in stating that the war is now in active progress. A correspondent of the London *Chronicle* of Nov. 5, speaks as follows of the fall of Herat:

"There is no doubt of the statement I sent you of the fall of Herat. Its truth is confirmed by letters, and also by the verbal statements of merchants and others, who state on oath that they have seen Herat in the possession of the Persians before leaving. It is true, that in the Bazaar the report is doubted. On the 16th instant I read a letter from Herat, received from a regular correspondent. He says that the Persians having succeeded in taking a portion of Herat, wrote for more troops, not being strong enough to take advantage of their partial success; further, that 7,000 more Persians arrived and succeeded in obtaining possession of nine towers or bastions of the fortress; that on Esa Khan, who was fortified in the Medrissa with 5,000 men, nearing this, he attacked the Persians (7,000) and defeated them with great slaughter, killing 2,035 men, and driving the survivors to their camp, with a loss on his side of 700 men; that since this 20,000 men had joined the Persians forces about Herat, making a total of 52,000 men; that a Russian envoy had come with the reinforcement; that he went alone to Esa Khan, with whom he had an interview; that he gave Esa Khan the option of giving up Herat quietly, and retiring free, or of standing the consequences; that Esa Khan replied that he wanted neither favor nor liberty to retire, and that he would hold his post to the last. On the return of the envoy to the Persian army a council of war was held, when it was resolved to blockade the place, to dig a broad and deep ditch all around, just out of the range of the guns of Herat, and to starve the place out without firing a shot. Meantime all the country around Herat is in the undisputed possession of the Persians. From another letter I have seen, it appears that the Persians are actually in possession of Herat itself, and that by their policy and conduct they have conciliated the inhabitants; that the Persians have erected Serias, dug wells, established shops, &c., all the way to Furrah, and their sway is very popular. I have written to you the information as I have received it, and trust that my next letter will contain most positive intelligence of the actual state of affairs, having, as you requested, dispatched a special emissary to ascertain the truth. It is said that Sooltan Jan, who fled to Herat from Candahar, was received by Shahzadah Mahomed Yusuf with honor, and had a khelut given him—3,000 rs. in cash, besides shawls, &c."

In addition to this, we learn from the Bombay *Times* and other Anglo-East Indian accounts that Persia has declared war against England. Meantime, active measures have been taken by the English, and a powerful expedition has been fitted out, and was already, by last accounts, arrived in the gulf of Persia. Russia on her side is, it has been stated, marching an army of 50,000 men from Asterahad, on the borders of the Caspian, to the scene of war.

While the latter statement is not denied by Russia, yet that wily power seems, in Europe at least, anxious to cover her proceedings, and to make it appear to the world that she is simply acting as a peacemaker on behalf of Persia, in a war which would have had no existence but for her intrigues and instigation. The *Nord* of Brussels, the Russian organ, speaks as follows on the subject:

"Doubtless the Shah of Persia might, in the event of his being attacked, claim the execution of article fourth of the treaty of Gulistan, and we are convinced that Russia would exercise her influence in order to establish a good understanding, in which all parties have an equal stake. We moreover believe that this result is now what she is seeking to bring about at Teheran. The menace which is said to be directed against England by Russia on the Persian frontiers could, therefore, alone become a reality in the event of England forgetting her ancient relations of good friendship towards Persia, and maintaining towards the latter a threatening and hostile attitude. Then, and then alone, do we believe that Russia might be forced to fulfil with honor towards the Shah the part which England has pretended to play in the Eastern war with respect to the Sultan."

The above significative article is virtually nothing else than a declaration of war on the part of Russia, since it is notorious that England is actually engaged in warlike demonstrations against Persia both by sea and land.

Here we have, in fact, not a new war, but a continuation of what is inaptly termed the "late war." It is a continuation of it, transferred to other scenes and to a more distant quarter. It affords a striking development of the unabated ambition of Russia and the rage of England. Lightly as, for the present, this extraordinary course of events appears to impress the public mind, both in Europe and America, it is probable that the war in its new quarters will be of long duration and productive of great and highly important results. Russia is indefatigable in these distant campaigns, and not to be tired out, as we have seen by her conduct in Circassia. She will not rest until she has shaken, if not overthrown, the power of England in Hindostan. The events we are now commenting upon may lead to the destruction of the British Indian Empire. It may lead to the throwing open of the vast continent of Hindostan to American as well as European Commerce. It may lead to the establishment of a great Empire in India, or of several independent kingdoms springing out of revolts from British rule. It may lead to revolution in England, consequent upon the loss of so great an Empire, which will be due to the incompetency and imbecility of her aristocracy. It is not, indeed, possible to conceive what great results may spring out of this new and important phase in English history and politics.

England has now begun to grapple, single-handed, with a power of inexhaustible resources, and which, more than old Virginia, "never tires." It will be a long and desperate struggle, only limited in duration by the ability of England to keep up armies, fleets and vast expenditure, in perpetuity. For Russia will persevere till her enemy is exhausted.

As Americans we have no reason to desire nor to exult in the ruin and downfall of England. She is, at this day, the only shadow and semblance of a free Government and people of any magnitude in Europe. Should she fall, and should the Despotism of one or more great powers be extended over the whole of Europe, those powers, after destroying the last vestiges of Liberty in the Old World, would never be content till, sooner or later, they had crushed the New. We have no sympathy with England in her present position. It is in great part the result of her own folly and wickedness. We have no sympathy with her in her present position, as we think she richly deserves it, and we believe that, even in those who may come after us, yet it would certainly give us a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Brenton and the Minnesota Land Bill—A Discontented Individual.—Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, a member of the Committee on Public Lands, seems not to have been at all satisfied with our Washington Correspondent's express and distinct acquittal of the members of that Committee from all imputations upon their integrity in connection with the Minnesota Land bill. Judging from the bitterness, as well as the vulgarity of his abuse, of the Press, and especially of its Washington correspondents, Mr. Brenton considers himself particularly ill-used in having been thus relieved from all suspicion of venality. We shall not contest the point with him, and still less are we inclined to enter upon any exchange of epithets.

Our correspondent called public attention to the provisions of the bill itself, as affording the best evidence that it ought not to pass, and that it was designed to advance private interests rather than the public good, and as prompting the suspicion, which might or might not be susceptible of proof, that corrupt influences had been used to secure its passage. He intimated that it must have been carelessly and inadvertently adopted by the Committee of which Mr. Brenton is a member. Mr. Brenton is filled with wrath at being thus exculpated. This is purely a matter of taste, and we shall permit him to select whichever horn of the dilemma he deems best fitted to the emergency of his case.

We would venture, however, to suggest to Mr. Brenton the propriety of taking up the Minnesota bill, which he says he has in charge, and explain away if he can the objections now apparent upon its face, and to which our correspondent before kindly called his attention. Let him satisfy the public, if possible, that it is wise and just to give to a single Territory nearly *seven millions of acres* of public lands, worth, say *thirty-five millions* of dollars, for the construction of local railroads therein, to be the property of private corporations! We should like to know what good reason there is for such a lavish and reckless expenditure of the public domain belonging to the States.

But even admitting the policy of thus abusing and caricaturing the land grant system,—we submit that Mr. Brenton would have done well to explain to the public satisfaction why it was proposed to change the practice of the Government in the *mode* of making these grants,—why, instead of granting the land to the Legislature of the Territory for distribution, as that body should see fit, it was proposed to make it obligatory upon the Legislature to give a most valuable portion of the grant "to the Transit Railroad Company," represented by parties *not* residents in Minnesota, but of New-York? And if he can show any good reason for this change of policy,—let him go further and tell us why the new light is not reflected upon the whole subject,—and why *all* the grants are not made directly to specific corporations by name. We are not sure that this would not be the wisest course of policy; but until it is adapted upon a principle and uniformly, this exceptional movement looks suspicious to say the least,—and we do not think the course Mr. Brenton has seen fit to adopt in the matter renders his action in the premises any less open to suspicion, at all events, than it was at first.

The Patent Office at Washington.—In the Library of the Patent Office at Washington, may be found a striking proof of the appreciation in which the British Government holds the class of *inventors*. The visitor is there shown *eighty-five* thick octavo volumes of specifications, with eighty-five corresponding folio volumes of illustrative plates, executed in the most finished style, and containing the records of British invention for the three years only of 1852, 1853 and 1854. This series, which forms a library in itself, was sent to our Government, in return for a remittance of our plain and meagre volumes on the same subject. Experts declare, however, that in inventions themselves we are behind no nation whatever. It is in the books of Record only that the contrast holds.

Heretofore the Agricultural Report of our Patent Office has been the most popular and attractive of any official report published by the Government. For the last two years, however, the Mechanical Report has rivaled it in interest, and exceeded it in value, among the mechanical and scientific classes of the country. Inventors sieze upon it with avidity, and the demand for it, on members of Congress, is insatiable. The Report of the last year consists of two volumes, of more than 700 pages each. An abridgment of specifications of every patent granted during the year is given, with illustrative diagrams or drawings. Strange as it may appear, the whole cost, to the Government and people, was but *sixty-four cents* per volume.

The rapid growth of the inventive genius of our country is illustrated by this Report. The whole average receipts of the office for the ten years anterior to 1826 was $6,000 per annum. Last year they were $176,000. In 1841 the whole number of applications was 847, and the whole number of patents issued, 495; while in 1855 the applications were 4,435, and the patents granted 2,024, showing that in 14 years only, the applicants had increased *five* fold, and the patents *four* fold.

A Department of so much utility, and showing every year such unequivocal evidence of progress, ought to receive liberally and cheerfully the fostering care of the Government.

International Courtesies.—As we have had due notice of the British Government's design to send back Capt. Hartstein and the other officers who carried over the bark *Resolute* to England, in the steam-frigate *Retribution*, it will be discreditable if we do not make suitable preparations to receive the officers of that ship on her arrival here. Doubtless the National Government will discharge its duty in a suitable manner, and our citizens generally will be happy to unite in any scheme that may be proposed for returning the courtesies which have been so liberally bestowed by the people of England on our own representatives. But it belongs to the Common Council to give the British officers an official welcome to the City on their arrival in the harbor, and we trust that it will be done in no niggardly manner. A resolution, having this object in view, was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, on Friday night, though it was opposed by Councilman McCahill, who did not like the idea of paying any [illegible] doubt, moreover, whether Councilman McCahill is precisely the person to whom the country at large would look for guidance in the matter of international courtesy.

Slightly Snubbed.—We fear that the congratulatory remarks which have been made by many of our cotemporaries in relation to the new British Minister to this country, will cause us to be laughed at by Mr. Grandy on the other side of the Atlantic. It seems to be regarded as a special subject of rejoicing, that the new minister is a man of rank and connected by blood with the peerage. The fact of Mr. Villiers being the brother of Lord Clarendon appears to give him peculiar claims to distinction, and it is taken for granted that he is a statesman of the highest order of intellect. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The appointment of Mr. Villiers is of a higher grade and order of intellect than has heretofore been usually sent to represent Great Britain at Washington. This shows, likewise, that our national importance begins to assume its proper estimate in the eyes of Europe. The skill and address with which our recent negotiations were conducted with England have convinced the ministry of the necessity to be represented here by men distinguished by social, political and intellectual qualifications."

The facts of the matter do not bear out these assumptions. Except in the case of Mr. Crampton, England has been as ably represented at Washington as in any Court of Europe, and her American Ambassadors have been as well connected as Mr. Villiers. The most able of living English diplomatists, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, was many years Minister at Washington; Lord Ashburton was sent as a special Ambassador. Mr. Fox was a relative of Lord Holland's and of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and Sir Henry Bulwer belongs to as good a family as that of Mr. Villiers, besides being a relative by marriage of the Duke of Wellington, and distinguished both in literature and politics. We have no intention of disparaging the claims of the new Minister to our favorable consideration either on the score of his own personal character, or that of his family connections; but we do not see that there is anything about his appointment that particularly calls for felicitations; and least of all is it becoming in us to pay any special deference to him because he happens to be the relative of a Lord.

Congress.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, the Speaker announced the Select Committee to investigate the charges of corruption. It consists of Messrs. Kelsey of New-York, Orr of South Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Ritchie of Pennsylvania, and Warner of Georgia. Mr. Grow presented a petition signed by fifteen hundred voters of Kansas, remonstrating against the right of Mr. Whitfield to represent that Territory as Delegate in Congress. In connection with this matter, Mr. Grow asked to have read the petition of Governor Reeder, giving his reasons for contesting Whitfield's right to the seat, but objection being made, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Elections. A bill was passed, after a long debate, authorizing payment to the owner of a Massachusetts fishing schooner of the fishing bounties they would have been entitled to had the voyage been completed.

Administration View of the Issues Decided by the Election.—The question has been a good deal discussed,—what principle did the late election decide? Quite a controversy has been carried on upon this subject between the Albany *Atlas and Argus* and our Republican neighbor the *Tribune*. It is certainly a point of a good deal of interest and importance, and as we are anxious to have all the light we can get thrown upon it, we copy in another column an article upon the subject from the Washington *Union*. In spite of its injustice to the Republican Party, there are sundry things in it which members of that party will read with pleasure.

This article doubtless fully represents the views of the Administration. We have good reason for believing that it was written by Senator Douglas.

Old Soldiers' Convention.—The Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812, which met at Washington on the 8th inst., adjourned *sine die* on Friday. It passed a series of resolutions, declaring among other things that both justice and precedent require of Congress the passage of a general pension bill, based upon fair principles, for the benefit of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows and minor children of such as are dead; that all pensioned acts should be construed liberally, and not upon strict technical principles, so as to defeat the evident intention of the legislative power; that where a soldier, sailor, or marine shall have died in the service of his country, *he shall be presumed to have died in the line of his duty*; that the pension of a wounded soldier or sailor ought to commence *from the day he was disabled in the service of his country*, and not, as now practiced, from the date of his application at the Pension Office, which they deem unjust and unfair.

The resolutions further recommend each of the States to form associations of the surviving soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, to have an annual meeting on such day as may be deemed advisable; and thank Congress for conferring upon Gen. Scott the highest rank known in the military annals of the country.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new three-act drama will be produced here to-night called the "Creole." Mrs. John Wood the admirable, comedienne, sustains the principal part, and the other leading artists of this excellent establishment are included in the cast. It has been put on the stage with due care and preparation, and will, of course, be unexceptionable in scenic and costumic respects.

On Wednesday next Mrs. Hoey takes her benefit, and we are sure that the occasion will not be forgotten by the thousand admirers of this accomplished and beautiful artiste. She has provided an excellent bill for the occasion—appearing herself in two pieces, which will be all that the majority of her visitors desire.

On Tuesday next, (the 19th,) Miss Matilda Heron, an actress of whom report speaks rapturously, commences an engagement at this house. This lady has been the subject of much lively criticism, and must possess solid qualifications of a high character to command the attention she has everywhere obtained. She could not have selected a better audience for her *début*.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—This popular place of amusement continues to attract large audiences, and with the quick succession of novelties which the management provides it would be unfair if it were otherwise. To-night a new drama, founded on Chas. Reade's tale of "Clouds and Sunshine," will be produced. It is called "Rosebud, the Reaper," and is, we presume, the work of a resident dramatist. If it realise the more dramatic situations of the novel, it will have a success. All the artists of the establishment are engaged in the performance, including Miss Laura Keene, who has, we are happy to say, recovered from her recent accident.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrester appears to-night in another of his celebrated impersonations, and will also perform on Wednesday and Friday.

[illegible] ... He ... [illegible] ... Mr. L. subsequently surrendered himself to the authorities, and was held to bail. ... CAMPBELL, of the North, ... was bitten by a cat some three months ago, ... in a horribly raving state, ... hydrophobia. She did not suffer any inconvenience till about a month ago, since which she has endured very much agony. At times she has been sensible ... and at other times raving mad. During the last four weeks she has eaten but a small quantity of food, and even that was lapped up as if by a dog.

... servant girl of Mr. THOMAS VAIL, at Green Brook, near Plainfield, N. J., was accidentally killed by one of his sons on last Wednesday. He had dropped his gun, when it accidentally fell and discharged the contents of one barrel into the head of the servant girl, standing near, causing instant death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Miserable, Miserable, Miserable Dissipated Debauchees, with broken down constitution, trembling hands, tottering body, destroyed memory, vague, fearful thoughts, loss of muscular energy, weakness and dejection of the ... and functions of ..., and all their ... are conscientiously assured that new life, health and strength would be given them by Dr. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING SANGUIFIER. There are many, aye, many, in San Francisco who bless the day they first used it. It seems to send an electric thrill of life through the worn-out body—not momentary, but gradual and lasting. Sold highly concentrated, price $2 ..., at No. 202 Bowery. Those proved ... [illegible]

Only those who have suffered all the ... of Dyspepsia in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash and BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Married on Friday last, Miss Celia ...—This accomplished young lady owes her happiness to the fact of her having used for six weeks LAFONT'S LIQUID ALABASTER, JONES' CORAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, AND ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP—by which she possessed the most lovely white teeth, dark, soft, silky hair, and a clear, white, transparent skin, though before, each were as homely as can well be conceived. Reader, you may smile at this perhaps—but just buy these articles, and you will find them finer even than we represent. They are sold for 2s. at No. 202 Bowery.

Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. ... in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and ... in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscriptions, ... investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 ... Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, } Trustees.

Holiday ... Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Business Suits, Pants and Vests, all of which are ... with great care as regards both style and ... We would also solicit orders for our Custom Department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. Ten per cent. less than any other store in this City. H. B. COLLINS & CO. (Successors to Devlin & Jessup,) Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The last of the course of lectures before this Association will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 13, in the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq. Subject—Charles Dickens. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at SWAYNE'S, or at the door. C. F. HAYES, Chairman Com. on Lectures.

Brooklyn Athenæum Lectures.—The tenth lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, by Henry Giles. Subject—Christian Art—especially in relation to Protestantism. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the usual places.

Dr. J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 8 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until the 1st of February, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

Mercantile Library Association.—The ... lecture of the course will be delivered at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. Subject—The Mormons and their Prospects. Tickets 50 cents. Can be had at the door. FLOYD CLARKSON, Chairman Lec. Com.

Consecration.—Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., Rev. S. M. Yarrington, Rector, will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Divine service to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Isaac J. Oliver, No. 32 Beekman-st., executes at short notice and low prices Bill-Heads, Circulars, Cards, Catalogues, Hand-bills, &c. 30 years' experience. Great variety of materials and expert workmen.

At Clinton Hall, Astor Place—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Geo. W. Curtis, Esq. lectures on Charles Dickens, for the benefit of the School of Design. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, for Young Ladies, on The Philosophy of History, by Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The course of ten lectures, WEDNESDAYS, will commence Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. Among the topics considered, will be: The Nature of History and of the Philosophy of History. The Unity of the Race. The General Scheme of Human History, with the Laws of its Progress. An outline of the course of Ancient, Medieval and Modern History, in relation to this plan. The degree of Civilization to which each Historic Nation has attained, as seen in its Government, Literature, Art, Morals and Religion. The Results of History, in respect to the Destiny of the Human Race. An account of the different attempts to solve the Problem of Human History. Lectures on English Literature, by Professor George W. Greene, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 3 o'clock. Further information may be obtained at the Institute. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

LECTURE AT PACKER INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. Subject—The True Relation of Knowledge to the Welfare of Mankind. Tickets of admission 25 cents each. This lecture was to have been delivered last week, but is necessarily postponed to this.

ANNIVERSARY OF JUDAH TOURO'S DECEASE.—The Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society will hold the Zekeroth (memorial service) at the Synagogue, Greene-st., on the Evening of TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Raphall will deliver a discourse. By order. A. S. SOLOMONS, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1857.—The first annual election of the Officers of this Association will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at No. 64 Varick-st. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President. T. G. LELAND, A. C. HEXAMER, } Secretaries.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—REV. DR. SAWYER, Universalist, and Rev. A. H. ROBINSON, Methodist, will continue their discussion at the Orchard-st. Universalist Church, between Delancy and Broome sts., commencing THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing four evenings, also four evenings next week. Admittance 6¼ cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 7½ P. M., in the lecture-room second floor of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for discussion—In what manner, and to what extent, are the Scriptures inspired? CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON SATURDAY, IN BEEKMAN, William or Spruce sts., a small roll containing bank bills on the American Bank of Trenton, New-Jersey. A liberal reward will be given to any person who may have picked it up, by leaving it at No. 138 William-st., in the bookstore.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 61 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—[illegible] STATIONERS' HALL, [illegible] New-York. [illegible] PRINTERS, [illegible] AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND WEATHER-BOOK FOR 1857. Price 10 cents. [illegible]

From the New York Examiner.

It is an Almanac and a Diary, a complete record of temperature, a complete manual of the weather; and independently of all this, it supplies a variety of useful information, on almost every subject. It is the best pocket Almanac we have seen, and the cheapest.

From the New-York Express.

This, in a small space, is a very, very useful Almanac, because it tells us so much briefly. Mr. Meriam, the weather king of Brooklyn Heights, has been the clerk of the weather part.

From the Providence Post.

This is a valuable little book, containing, in addition to the matter usually found in an Almanac, and inseparable from it, a vast deal of valuable information, serviceable to people in all parts of the country, rendering it worth to any one double the price asked for it, which is twenty-five cents.

From the New York Chronicle.

This Almanac is decidedly the most complete and readable work of the kind we have met with.

From the New-York Times.

The New-York Almanac and Weather-Book for 1857, the weather part of which is edited by the great Meriam of Brooklyn Heights, is entitled to be ranked among the books of the year. It is perfect in its way, which is a very good way.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY. GO AND SEE! Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail. EVANS & CO., Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

PALMER'S BUST OF SPRING. This beautiful work of art is one of the prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, on the 28th inst. It may be seen at the KNICKERBOCKER office, where subscriptions are received. The inducements offered to members this year are greater than ever before, as may be seen in the Art Journal, published by the Association. But a few days remain before the distribution. Call early and have your name entered at the KNICKERBOCKER office, No. 348 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER IN THE UNITED STATES. I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made ENVELOPES. The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to DEFY COMPETITION. My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and CHEAPER than anything of the kind now in market. N. W. BUTLER, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York. Samples forwarded free of expense.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 163 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 100 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

1857.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of paper, blank books and stationery articles, at low prices. Account books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes for 1857; some souvenir styles for gifts. RICH & LOUTREL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 6 William-st., near Cedar-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—AT PRICE'S Bookstore, No. 3 Everett House. Up-town firms requiring blank books to commence the new year can find a fine assortment at PRICE'S Store, and at as low rates as can be found in the City. H. B. PRICE, Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A VALuable marble bed in Westchester County, near that from which was taken the stone for the New-York Custom-House and Stewart's store. It is immediately contiguous to an excellent water-power and the track of the Harlem Railroad, and only 18 miles distant from the City. Any quantity of land may be had, together with three or four good dwellings, and a number of sheds, barns, &c., that may easily be converted into dwellings for workmen. The vein of marble is considered one of the best in the United States. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE TO LET.—The store and premises, situated on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., will be let, and an unexpired lease thereof, having 4 years from May next to run, at a moderate rent, will be sold for cash; together with the fixtures and stock (if required) of a first-class hosiery and fancy goods store. The location is unsurpassed, and an extensive business has been carried on there for the last 8 years. Further particulars may be obtained from FRANCIS E. SMITH, Nos. 725 and 727 Broadway.

THE OWNER OF A FULL LOT, IN Chatham-st., between Duane and Pearl sts., on the westerly side, being about to erect thereon a first-class store, hereby advertises for proposals thereon, from parties desirous of occupying the same for a term of 5, 8 or 10 years, both for the whole building, or the store and basements, and lofts separately. None but parties having means to carry on a large business and furnish first-class references, or undoubted security, need address Box No. 2,798 General Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GROCERY STORE on Goerck-st., fine stand and trade; grand chance for sure business; price $800. Also, a splendid poultry and vegetable stand, Jefferson Market, doing large business, price $1,200. Also, a superior distillery in Brooklyn, doing a splendid cash business, price $500. Also, a very competent and experienced young man wants a situation in a wholesale drug store or shipping house. Apply at No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

TO GRANITE CUTTERS.—THE ADVERtiser, having a Granite Yard connected with his Marble Works, wishes to dispose of the granite business; this is a fine chance for any wishing to enter business, as it is long established and remunerative, and requiring only a capital of about $1,500. Address (with name and residence, as none others will be noticed,) GRANITE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

$2,500.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES to connect himself with an established publishing, bookselling or stationery business in this City, in which he can invest the above sum, and give his whole time. The most satisfactory references can be given as to his fitness and integrity. Address P. B. S., *Daily Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE STOCK, TOOLS, and good-will of a carpenter's shop, in a good location, doing an excellent business, &c. The whole will be sold very cheap. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at No. 92 Mangin st., East River, between 12 and 2 o'clock, daily, until sold.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL from $3,000 to $4,000, in a manufacturing business, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Address "MANUFACTURER, *Times* Office."

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS. The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—A prime article for Blanc Mange and table jellies for parties and family use. To be obtained of the principal grocers and druggists in the City and throughout the United States. PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KEROSENE OILS. KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL. PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE. ELECTRIC LAMPS. AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 80 Beaver-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 360 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN, No. 139 Canal-st., corner Bowery. New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE in RICH SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, in consequence of DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. JUST & CO., No. 51 CATHARINE-ST., Will offer the coming week their entire stock of RICH VELVET, MOIRE ANTIQUE, and BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS. AT 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST. RICH BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS, From $1 to $10, LESS THAN HALF COST. JUST & CO., No. 51 Catharine-st.

THE LADIES SHOULD REMEMBER CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., WILL OFFER BUT A SHORT TIME, THE PRESENT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS To Close Out the Stock. They are now offering RICH SILKS, at 3s. 6d. per yard. LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, at 5s. per yard. SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS, at 3s. per yard. PURE IRISH LINENS, at 2s. per yard. Also, HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS of every description, At 40 per cent. below cost. Go early, as the Stock must be closed out.

ALL OUR LINEN GOODS ARE NOW OFFERING FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST. 12-4 all-linen sheeting, 6s. 6d., worth 10s. 8-4 double satin damask, 5s. 9d., worth 9s. ⅝ and ¾ satin damask napkins, 16s., worth $3. 10-4 table-cloths, all pure linen, 10s., worth 16s. Marseilles quilts, 11s., 12s., 14s. and $2. Tremendous bargains. Remember the business closes on the 29th day of this month, at the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near Fourth-st.

EMBROIDERIES, SETS, &c., BELOW COST. We call the attention of our customers, and the ladies generally, to the fact, that we are closing out the balance of our Embroideries, Sets, Laces, &c., considerably below cost. Point Lace Sets, from $26 to $50, worth from $35 to $65. Honiton, Maltese and Guipure Sets, from $9 to $25. French Swiss Sets, from $3 to $6, worth $5 to $8. French Jaconet and Cambric do., from $1 75 to $8. Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars, from 3s. 6d. to $10. French and Chantilly Veils, from $1 to $7. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

DAMAGED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. We are just in receipt of a large lot of LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Slightly damaged, at 12½ cents each. Also, A large lot of Gents' do., colored borders, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents each. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS CHEAP. Muslins Swiss, Nansook, Mulls, Checks, Tarlatans, Stripes, &c., &c., &c., &c., Will be offered this week at exceeding low prices to close stock, at the Great Sale, 703 Broadway, Near Fourth-st.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS. 500 pieces of Hays' heavy linens Will be offered this week, At 2s. 9d. per yard by the piece, Worth 4s., At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near 4th-st.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS. 500 pieces of Mariand's and Richardson's fine linens will be offered this week, at 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d., By the piece of 18 yards, At the great sale, 703 Broadway, Near Fourth-st.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS AND LINENS Will be offered this week at an enormous sacrifice, in order to close stock, At the great sale, No. 703 Broadway, Near Fourth-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. Beaver Cloaks at $5, worth $10. Beaver Cloaks at $10, worth $20. And higher-priced ones In same proportion.

LYONS VELVET—LYONS VELVET. An assortment of all widths, And of the best manufacture, Selling cheap at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

EVENING SILKS, AND EVENING SILK ROBES, At reduced prices, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE. Commencing on Monday, 5th inst. ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 266 GRAND-ST., (Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,) Will SELL OFF his general stock of DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS, At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcellines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds. As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices. Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE, TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY, At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE in order to effect an entire clearance. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE, TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the MONTH OF JANUARY at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE, in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST. At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., and No. 18 Maiden-lane. Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $30. Fur Capes and Cuffs, $5.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ginghams, de laines, blankets, muslins, linens, table cloths, &c. Also, a general assortment of dry goods for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 84 Catharine-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., F. C. WELLS; W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia; and by druggists everywhere.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, perspiring faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! ONE WEEK MORE OF CINDERELLA! First week of the new Winter and Spring Dramatic Season of this establishment, with a COMPANY WHOLLY UNSURPASSED in point of ability, and comprising such names as—

C. W. CLARKE,	W. J. HERBERT,
HADAWAY,	E. F. TAYLOR,
BRIDGMAN,	KAVENAGH,
LEVICK,	G. CLARK,
G. LINGARD,	HARBLOCK,
J. LINGARD,	FLOWERS,
DUNCALF,	CUNNINGHAM, &c.,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,	Mrs. DICKSON,
Mrs. FRANCE,	Mrs. PALMER,
Mrs. ELDRIDGE,	Mrs. LINGARD,
Mrs. RADINSKI,	Miss BURROUGHS,
Miss ORTEN,	Miss MAULL,
Miss PELHAM,	Miss WILSON, &c.

Mr. C. W. CLARKE........Director of Amusements.
S. BLEECKER........Prompter.
W. DELAMANO........Scenic Artist.
E. WALKER........Costumer.
C. BURNS........Machinist.
JOSIAH HATCH........Assistant Machinist.
T. KIERNAN........Properties.
T. LERCH........Orchestra Leader.

New Scenery of the most finished kind has been prepared, and a variety of new pieces, written expressly for this establishment, are in rehearsal, and will speedily be produced. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. Monday, Jan. 12, to Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857, of the gorgeous fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, which will be presented in the finished style that has won for it such universal encomium. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS—The thrilling drama of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, with Songs, Dances, &c. THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—Farces, Comedies, and other delightful entertainments, for which see the bills of the day.

SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE—THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, or GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock. TRIUMPHANT RESULTS. CROWDED HOUSES. BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS. THIRD APPEARANCE OF MISS LAURA KEENE SINCE HER ACCIDENT. On MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1857, First night of a new drama, from Charles Reade's "Clouds and Sunshine," entitled: RACHAEL, THE REAPER; OR, CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE. WITH NEW SCENERY AND NEW MUSIC. Supported by Messrs. Burnett, C. Wheatleigh, Lingham, J. A. Smith, T. B. Johnston, Hayes, Alleyne, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Laura Keene. This play is a realization of the rural pictures described by the author of "Clouds and Sunshine," a work that has been received by the literary world with the highest encomiums. MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA. To conclude, for the seventh time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called YOUNG BACCHUS; OR, SPIRITS AND WATER. Produced with New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c. Young Bacchus, with songs..........Miss Gould, supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. Production of a NEW THREE-ACT DRAMA, with unexceptionable cast, scenery and costume. Mrs. JOHN WOOD in two characters. MONDAY, Jan. 12, will be performed, first time, a drama in three acts, entitled THE CREOLE.

Bellona St. Mars, her original character. Mrs. John Wood
Antony Latour, the Creole........Mr. Dyott
Alphonse de Nyon........Mr. Sothern
Bokes, a Jew........Mr. G. Holland
Monsieur Damiron........Mr. H. B. Phillips
Hyacinthe St. Emilion........Mr. Reynolds
General Malartic........Mr. G. T. Lee
Louise Fauriel........Mrs. J. H. Allen
Virginie........Miss Charlotte Thompson

Mr. Walcott's ever-attractive burlesque of HIAWATHA will also be given.

Mr. Walcot........as........Hiawatha
Mrs. John Wood........as........Minnehaha
Miss Mary Gannon........as........Pooh-pooh-mammi

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EXTRA. MRS. HOEY begs to announce that her benefit will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, on which occasion A STERLING FIVE-ACT COMEDY will be presented for the first time this season, with OTHER ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS, supported by the following array of talent:

Mrs. John Wood,	Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Lester,	Mr. Walcot,
Mr. Sothern,	Mr. G. Holland,
Mrs. Vernon,	Miss Mary Gannon,
Mr. H. B. Phillips,	Mr. Reynolds,
Mrs. J. H. Allen,	Miss Charlotte Thompson,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Colin Stuart,

&c. &c. &c. Particulars in future bills and advertisements. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK OF MRS. JOHN WOOD, On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1857, on which occasion will be produced the popular comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY, in which Mr. John Wood will make his first appearance in New-York, with other entertainments, cast to the full strength of the talented company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets........Fifty cents. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1857, will be presented, for the first time this season, the celebrated opera, by W. V. Wallace, Esq., entitled MARITANA, with the following powerful cast:

Don Cæsar de Bazan........Mr. W. Harrison
Maritana........Miss Louisa Pyne
Lazarillo........Miss Pyne
Don Jose........Mr. Guilmette
Charles II........Mr. Horncastle

Supported by A FULL ORCHESTRA AND EFFICIENT CHORUS. Musical Conductor, Mr. A. Kelff, Esq.; Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Mullenhauer. On Tuesday evening—THE CROWN DIAMONDS. Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in dress circle, 25 cents extra. Orchestra arm chairs, $1; Private boxes, $5.

BROADWAY THEATRE. W. A. MARSHALL........Lessee. W. R. BLAKE........Stage Manager. Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week. TRAGEDY AND OPERA presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence. Mr. FORREST will appear, for the fourth time this season, THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, 1857, when will be acted Shakespeare's tragedy of KING LEAR. King Lear........by........Mr. Forrest. Sustained by the talent of the Company. The farce of AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Doors open at 6½; to begin at 7 o'clock. Tuesday—German Opera: CZAR AND CARPENTER. Wednesday—Mr. Forrest as Virginius. Thursday—German Opera: FIDELIO. Friday—Mr. Forrest as Rolla. Saturday—German Opera, MASON AND LOCKSMITH. Seats may be secured in advance for Mr. Forrest's nights, also for the Opera.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. Great comedy week with a brilliant cast. MONDAY—Colley Cibber's fine old comedy of SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. With Mrs. Barrow in her favorite character of Hypolita. Mr. Burton as Manuel; Mr. C Fisher as Pedro. Mr. Setchell as Traffanti; Miss Polly Marshall as Flora; Miss Sarah Stevens as Rosana; Miss F. Brown as Viletta. With the new and successful comedietta, in two acts, of OUR WIFE. With Mr. C. Fisher and Misses P. and L. Marshall as the two sisters. ON TUESDAY—Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, in which Mr. Belton of the Boston Theatre, will make his first appearance in New-York as Benedick; Beatrice, Mrs. Barrow; Dogberry first time in New-York, Mr. Burton.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, and Every Evening during the week, the new Burlesque on the Opera of DON JUAN, In two Acts. New Scenery, &c. Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents. On Sunday, Jan. 18, a grand Sacred Concert, by Dodworths and the Buckleys.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 12, the entertainment will commence with the comedy of A DAY IN PARIS. To be followed by the pantomime of PLANCHE; OR, THE LIVELY FAIRIES. Planche........Miss Price | Turlette......Miss Herring. To conclude with the Drama of THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

A VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE benefit of the Sunday School of the "Disciples" Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., by the Singing Classes connected with the School, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, exercises commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M., under the direction of Jabez Burns, Superintendent. Tickets, 25 cents each, children half price, may be had at JAMES B. DUNN'S bookstore, No. 201 2d-av., and W. FOWLER'S bookstore, No. 279 8th-av., also at the door on Tuesday evening.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK Would most respectfully announce that he will give (prior to his departure on the 15th inst.) a GRAND CONCERT, AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1857, For the Benefit of his Agent, Mr. D. S. BOOKSTAVER, Assisted by Signora ADELINA PATTI, Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK, the eminent Soprano, and M. EMILE GUYON, the eminent Pianist, Who have kindly volunteered their valuable aid, and will positively appear on this occasion. Messrs. GOTTSCHALK and GUYON will play the celebrated DUET DI BRAVOURA, on Themes from Il Trovatore, composed by Mr. Gottschalk, which was played for the first time by Messrs. Thalberg and Gottschalk, and created such a furore at his last Concert, together with other gems of the great composers. Tickets $1. Reserved seats may be secured in advance at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT Will take place at WALLACK'S, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, on which occasion will be presented a splendid five-act COMEDY, which has not been acted at this theatre before. Also, a delightful COMEDIETTA. Both pieces will embrace the names of the following talented artists: Messrs. Lester, Walcot, Dyott, Sothern, Holland, Lee, Stuart, and Peters. Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Allen, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Sothern, and Miss Thompson. Box Book now open.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. L. M. GOTTSCHALK Announces his FAREWELL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1857. Assisted by ADELINA PATTI, M. EMILE GUYON, And Sig. MANZOKI. Tickets one dollar each. Seats secured without extra charge.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-rate cook; understands baking and pastry in all its branches; also an excellent washer and ironer; the other an excellent chambermaid and waiter; can iron fine clothes and fluting; both have the best of City reference from their last place. Will be seen for two days at No. 217 West 26th-st., fourth back room, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, situations in one family, or separate; one as cook; understands all styles of meats and poultry, baking, and pastry, soups of all kinds; wages $8 to $9; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse to a baby; they will not object to a respectable boarding-house in this City or Brooklyn; they give excellent City or country references. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE intelligent girls; one is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread, understands the management of milk and butter; the other is a neat chambermaid, or can take a laundress' situation. Both have the best of reference—no objection to the country. Call at No. 119 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF experience as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and a first-rate laundress; no objection to the country. Also, by one for general housework or chambermaid and laundress. Both have City references and will take moderate wages. Call at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR COLORED young women; one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as laundress or waitress. Also, by four Protestant young white women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlish woman, a situation as nurse for an invalid lady, or lady's maid to travel. Understands dressmaking and embroidery. Apply at No. 27 13th-st., corner of University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (a German,) as porter or clerk in any kind of respectable business. Address H. M., *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT OFFICE man, who has held a confidential place for 10 years, the first 7 with a dry goods jobbing house, is prepared to treat with a good house for a similar situation. Refers to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 53 and 55 Dey-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMEN.—ONE OR two salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with our business, may find permanent employment. Apply after 4 P. M. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—IS REQUIRED immediately in a gentleman's family; she must understand thoroughly the duties of her station; an Episcopalian preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SHIRT CUTTER, one who understands the business thoroughly. Address H. P. F., this office.

WANTED—A PORTER, WHO UNDERSTANDS packing dry goods; none others need apply. Address Box No. 4,008 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE BOOKSTORE of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house, one who can command a first-class, near-by trade. Applicants will please state in what house they were last employed. Address Box No. 25 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD ROOM and bath attached, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Breakfast during the week. Dinner and tea on Sundays. Location between 26th and 34th sts., Madison-av. and Broadway. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,459 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants a fair-sized room, with clothes-press or small bedroom attached, including breakfast and tea, in the vicinity of Bleecker-st., and not above 14th-st. The family must be respectable and strictly private. No objection to children. Address G. W. F., Box No. 274 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD in some pleasant family. Any wishing instruction on the piano-forte or such as would receive a remuneration not exorbitant, would be satisfactory to hear of. Address E. B. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on the second floor, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 139 Nassau-st., room No. 8, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to HATTON & WELLS.

SCOTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. Experienced servants with good references can be obtained here for city or country, viz: cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, porters, waiters, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF would respectfully invite purchasers of Pianos to their choice assortment of premium Pianos. They are acknowledged superior to any other manufacturer's square Pianos, and have found great approbation by the following eminent artists: Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Paul Julien, Mr. A. Gockel and Mr. M. Strakosch, by whom the best references are willingly given. Our Pianos were awarded premiums at the exhibition of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855-6. All our Pianos are warranted. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF. No. 482 Broome-st., near the west side of Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway. A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $350, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $250.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

ORGAN-HARMONIUMS.—ELEGANT ILLUStrated pamphlets, (32 pp. 8vo.,) descriptive of these new and beautiful parlor and Church instruments, will be sent free to any address, on application to the undersigned. MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, double round. For sale cheap at the private residence of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Can be seen at any time.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.—[illegible] minutes walk from the dépôt. Also, an elegant villa site, with from two to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] ACRES farming and timber lands; also a farm of [illegible] acres with new dwellings and numerous outbuildings, [illegible] miles from Washington City, 5 miles from Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad, and 2 miles from the Cumberland Canal. Will be sold very low, or exchanged for good productive property. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—THE FOUR-story Philadelphia brick English basement house, No. 148 60th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also the two-story frame house, filled in with brick, together with two lots on 15th-st., near 6th-av., now occupied by Dr. Saunders. Also the four-story Philadelphia-brick house, 25x60, lot 25x100, on 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rents for [illegible] Must be sold soon, as the owner goes West. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RARE OFFER.—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, and 140 acres valuable heavily-timbered lands on Boreas River, in Essex County, N. Y., near the town of Minerva. The Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad is within 1½ miles. Will be exchanged at a fair valuation for liquors suitable for the California market and about $600 in cash, or will be sold for cash at a great sacrifice. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THOSE TWO first-class 4-story, brown-stone basement houses, Nos. 25 and 27 East 31st-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., built in the very best manner, containing all the modern improvements; possession immediately; one half the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, SOUTH SIDE of 36th-st., near 4th-av., house No. 69, four-story brown-stone front, and one of the most desirable places on the Island. The house is built and finished in the most substantial and artistic style. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 180 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 67 Grove-st., lot 26¼ feet by 100, house 26¼ by 54, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—For sale, a plot of land 100 feet square, on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 41st-st., well situated for a large manufactory. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PIANO, ELEGANT case and brilliant tone, selected by celebrated teacher, and cost $600, made by one of the best makers and warranted; been used a few months, will be sold for $300. Can be seen No. 144 9th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwellings, Nos. 15 and 19 West Washington-place. Lots, 22.4x98.9; houses, 22.4x50 feet. For price and terms, inquire at No. 15 West Washington-place.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 18 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—The large five-story building on the southwest corner of Broome and Elm sts., containing about 60 rooms, and in good order and repair. Possession immediately. Also a part of the convenient three-story house No. 178 Hammond, near Greenwich st. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE for a first-class boarding-house, where part of the rent will be taken in board. A widow or single lady with good references and a small capital preferred. Address, with name and residence, N. A. C., Union-square Post-office. No anonymous application or from agents noticed.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In a good neighborhood, by a small, quiet family; a basement and second floor, or part of second and third floors preferred. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, *Daily Times* Office, stating particulars, including location and rent.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery. The engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LATE PARTNERSHIP of LATHROP & LUDINGTON expires this day by its own limitation, No. 16 Cortlandt-st. New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing business, under the firm of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., and will remove, Feb. 1, to their new store, Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st., (between Broadway and Church-st.) E. D. LATHROP, C. H. LUDINGTON, J. H. MORRISON, WM. FAXON, E. J. HUNTER. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, STUART & CO. expires by limitation at this date—JOHN M. STUART retiring from business. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART and ROBERT SQUIRES are authorized to use the name of said firm in settlement. JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART, ROBERT SQUIRES, C. H. BOWMAN, ANDREW J. WOOD, P. H. BAKER, WM. H. FREELAND. New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., for the transaction of the importing and jobbing of Foreign Dry Goods, and will occupy the stores Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, above Duane-st. WILLIAM H. LEE, JUSTIN A. BLISS, O. P. DORMAN, GEO. D. PITKIN, GORDON McTAGGART, By WM. H. LEE, his Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. LYON & CO. have this day admitted into their firm as partners, ROBERT SHAW and MORRIS SOHER. The undersigned will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods, under the firm of WM. H. LYON & CO., as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 6 Dey-st. WILLIAM H. LYON, WARREN W. LYON, ROB'T. SHAW, MORRIS SOHER. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1857.—THE FIRM OF MARTIN, SPRING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., retiring from the business. Mr. L. LOUIS SPRING and Mr. T. B. RICHARDS, Jr., are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern, and to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., L. LOUIS SPRING, T. B. RICHARDS, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the name and style of FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO. JAMES FREELAND, ROBERT SQUIRES, C. H. BOWMAN, P. H. BAKER, WM. H. FREELAND. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ISAAC HALSEY and JAMES SILVER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC HALSEY, JAMES SILVER. New-York, Dec. 1, 1856. The carpenter business will be continued at No. 85 Columbia-st., as heretofore, by the undersigned. JAMES SILVER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore known as SMITH, LUMB & CO. was this day dissolved by limitation, the undersigned withdrawing from said firm. JOHN ADAMSON. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

New-York Fire Department, Jan. [illegible], 1857. THE UNDERSIGNED, IN ACCORDANCE with a resolution adopted by the representatives of the New-York Fire Department, hereby caution the public against contributing to the relief of any person or persons applying for the same in the name of the Department, unless they are provided with the necessary authority, bearing the signature of the undersigned. D. MILLIKEN, President. JOHN GILLELAN, Vice-President. WM. A. WOODHULL, Secretary. JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life from specimen of handwriting. She will give unfailing advice in the management of love affairs, business transactions, law suits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address, with return postage, Mlle. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] ... to de[illegible] ... charge the [illegible] make every [illegible] at the gates of the Peck-slip Ferry. No [illegible] ... slope at the bridge below it could take [illegible] more than half the vehicles that accumulate [illegible], and consequently whenever the gates are open there is such a rush as it is worth many a mile of travel for a sporting man to see. They despise all such vulgar methods as are elsewhere resorted to for [illegible] a succession of carts according to the order [illegible] their coming, the rule being that he who takes [illegible] of himself is best served, and the rest must [illegible] behind and wait to be crowded out next time. [illegible] Saturday night there were some twenty [illegible] over by the last boat out, and as many more in addition before the next arrived. When the gate opened [illegible] time, at least a dozen horses' heads stood in [illegible] urged on by all the force from behind that oaths, [illegible] and whips could bring to bear, struggling for the first place. Of course, but one was successful, and that the one that seemed the least likely at the beginning. It was wonderful, as he strained through [illegible] to see the courage [illegible] roll off from his flanks, and the cartwheels, such a tearing and grinding there [illegible]. Of course, inside the gate there was a pause, to [illegible] the ferryman, which gave time for the next line to [illegible] for the plunge. On it came like a charge of [illegible] anxious to squeeze through a very small [illegible]. The intermixture of gray feet and bay, [illegible] legs and mane, the interlocking of cart-wheels and horses' harnesses, made betting on the issue a mere matter of chance and recklessness. It seemed like a miracle to find, when all was over and the [illegible] shut on the score that couldn't get in, that not a [illegible] was broken, not a man or horse missing that entered the stream. A sudden jerk of the bell calls the crowd that collects "on the good places to see the [illegible]" away. Then comes the rush of infantry, and the long jumps, and the grief of the tardy ones, and [illegible].

Now we hope that Mayor Wood will not get wind of the valorous deeds done about Peck-slip nightly, or he may be thrusting some of his policemen in to spoil it all, for one star with his eyes open might easily enough dispose of all cartes en queue, and make boarding the boats one of the tamest of jobs. On the ground of cruelty to animals such police interference might be proper enough, but if the owners of good horses are willing to risk their horse flesh for our [illegible], who shall prevent them? Citizen, put on your bear-skin overcoat and your Crimean cap, and go down to-night and see for yourself. You'll dream of the scene for a fortnight afterwards. It is well worth the attention of all who have not enjoyed an opportunity to see cavalry practice in solemn earnest.

The Last Dodge for the "Orphans."

Perhaps you have met her—a very neatly dressed woman, wearing a plain cloak, who tells you that she has called about the two little children, [illegible] and George, in your (infant) Sunday-school class. She wants to put them into the *Half-Orphan Asylum*—this is the reception day, and six dollars must be paid down. She hasn't the money by her—her employer will not advance it—the children are al[illegible] ready—and if you would be so kind as to let her have it, she will give it to you on Saturday evening without fail. If she has not yet called on you, and should—[illegible] her! She has played the game for a year or two, and "these defenceless orphans" are still at large. She tried it on a friend of ours—who rather prides himself on his Sunday-school—with "eminent success." Inquiry has convinced him of the fact that several of his friends are fellow-sufferers. N. B.—Superintendents of Sunday-schools had better carry their roll-book in their pocket.

SCARLET FEVER.—The whole number of deaths by scarlet fever in this City, for the year 1856, was [illegible], showing a large increase over the year 1855, and [illegible] more deaths than were caused by this disease in [illegible].

[illegible] The New-York Correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:

"A gentleman of this City is said to have sent a New-Year's present of $2,500 to the American Colonization Society. The New-York Colonization Society will have a credit with the parent society, at the next anniversary, of about $25,000 of which $10,000 will be the legacy of the late Mr. Howland; $5,000 of the late Mr. GRAHAM, and $5,000 contribution for one of the stations."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF THE NEW GRANADA CANAL COMPANY—CONTINUATION OF MR. GOULARD'S CROSS EXAMINATION.

The charges preferred against certain officers of the "New Granada Canal Steam Navigation Company," were, on Saturday, again under examination before Justice CONNOLLY at the Lower Police Court. The complainant was further cross-examined as follows:

Q.—You have already stated on your cross-examination that you had three interviews with Mr. Requa. Will you now tell me when you had the next interview after the three spoken of in your cross-examination, and where it was? A.—I had several interviews with Mr. Requa after those alluded to, but I cannot precisely say where the fourth one was had, whether it was at Requa's house, or at the office No. 4 Wall-street; but Mr. Requa used to come almost every day to my house, where he made the appointments for those interviews.

Q.—Had you any interviews with Mr. Requa previous to the deeds being executed at his office in William-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you first have the first interview with Mr. Requa at his office in William-street? A.—I have already stated that I had several interviews at Requa's house and other places; I think it was very shortly after the first interviews.

Q.—State the date of the interview? A.—I made no memorandum of the date.

Q.—State the month? A.—My first interview was in December, and the other was shortly after.

Q.—In what month did you first have an interview with Mr. Requa at his office in William street? A.—I repeat again it was shortly after the first interview; I gave a notice upon the charter, and upon that notice must be the date.

Q.—Can you fix the month from your memory? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you fix the year? A.—I make the same answer to that.

Q.—Can you fix within five years? A.—I make the same answer.

Q.—About how many interviews had you with Mr. Requa in relation to the purchase of the property in the city of Brooklyn, before you saw Mr. Requa on that subject at any place in New-York? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—Had you as many as ten? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Had you as many as three? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Will you give me, Sir, as near as you now recollect, the time you had the first interview with Henry Wells, in the City of New-York, and where you had that interview, and who was present, if anybody? A.—The first interview with Henry Wells was in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-street, in the month of January; I was presented to him by Requa, and as far as I can remember he was alone that day, with his clerk.

Q.—When did you first meet Henry S. Wells in relation to the matter contained in your complaint, and where? A.—I was also presented to H. S. Wells by Requa, at No. 4 Wall-street, in the month of January or beginning of February; I don't remember the precise date.

Q.—What took place in the first interview between you and Henry Wells? A.—Nothing but the introduction to him.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—Can you recollect any conversation that took place at that time between you and Henry Wells? A.—I do not; if there was any, it was about the National Bank.

Q.—Had you, at that time, had any conversation with Requa in relation to the purchase, by him, of the property in question? A.—I believe I had.

Q.—Did you in that conversation state to Henry Wells that there was a negotiation pending between you and Requa for the purchase of the property in question? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you, previous to that interview with Henry Wells, entered into any negotiation with Requa for the purchase of the property in question? A.—I never had any direct negotiation with Requa; I mean to say I never applied to him to buy my wife's property, but that he applied to me, and when I met him for that object it was by his own appointment; there had been a proposition from him to buy the house the first day he saw the house.

Q.—In what month did you first have an interview with Henry S. Wells, if any, in relation to the sale of this property to Mr. Requa? A.—Mr. H. S. Wells had no interview with me in relation to the sale of the property till after the delivery of the deeds to Requa.

Q.—I want to know in what month you had the first interview, and where, with Peres J. Avery? A.—It was in December, at Requa's house; it was in December, 1855.

Q.—Please state what took place at that interview? A.—Requa and Avery spoke to me about the National Bank of New-Granada; they made to me the proposition to accept the [illegible] or presidency of that Bank.

Q.—Is the signature to this paper, now produced, yours? A.—It is my signature.

[The paper produced was a letter addressed to "James A. Requa, Esq.," and read as follows:]

BROOKLYN, April 18, 1856.

JAMES A. REQUA, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: From an interview I had with my esteemed friend, Chas. L. Loury, Esq., I am induced to write you, expressing my regret for the remarks made by myself, under excitement, to some of your associates, reflecting discredit upon you as a gentleman and a man of honor. I hereby retract them, and exonerate you from the same, and trust that our unhappy differences may be at an end. Yours respectfully,

F. GOULARD.

Q.—Do you know Alvah Hunt? A.—I do.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with him? A.—About the end of July, 1856.

Q.—Did you, after your acquaintance with him, make any memorandum in his office in relation to the property referred to in your complaint in this case, stating to him in writing, that you would keep all scandalous proceedings in relation to this case if before Thursday my wife's property is returned, and mortgage taken upon it paid, or payment guaranteed satisfactory? A.—No case had been begun against the company, or any body else, by me when I first became acquainted with Alvah Hunt, and I had a letter delivered to him.

[Counsel for defence contends that this is not an answer to the question. Complainant refuses to give any other answer, and the Court decides that they will suspend their decision upon the matter for the present. Counsel for Requa excepts to the decision.]

Q.—Did you have any interview with Starbuck, Rollo and Frost, or either of them, in reference to the sale of the property to Requa, until after the deeds had been delivered to Mr. Requa? A.—I did not.

Here the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

A BAD FELLOW—BARING OUTRAGE.

Captain Twomey, of the Nineteenth Ward, made the following report to the Chief of Police on Saturday morning:

"At 3½ o'clock A. M., Officer Thomas Booth, of this District, having heard the screams of a woman, apparently struggling to free herself from the grasp of some party, hastened in the direction of the noise, and in Forty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, he saw the prisoner, Nugent, in the act of perpetrating an outrage upon the person of a woman, whom he had knocked down on the sidewalk. Upon hearing the officer approach, the fellow instantly took to his heels, hotly pursued by the officer. He entered the building in Forty-fourth-street, where he was overtaken, and a rough and tumble fight took place—the fellow fighting like a tiger to escape, tearing the officer's clothes and injuring him slightly. Officer Smith, on the adjoining post, hearing the noise, hastened to the assistance of Officer Booth, and they succeeded in lodging the desperado safely in the station house. Upon looking for the woman, after arresting Nugent, she was nowhere to be found, although diligent search was made for her by the officers. This Nugent is one of a gang who infest the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, and Second and Third avenues, who stop at the commission of no crime; and, although they are frequently arrested, it is but seldom that we can succeed in having them convicted. Fortunately for the ends of justice, a warrant has been issued some time since for the arrest of Nugent, for assault and battery; and on waiting upon the complainant in the case this morning, he expresses a determination to prosecute the fellow to conviction, should he escape this charge of rape, by reason of the absence of complainant—the officers being again unable to find her this morning."

ACCUSED OF BEING TOO CONFIDENTIAL.

A genteel-looking man named W. H. Philips was brought before Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday charged with defrauding the proprietors of the Florence Hotel by means of false checks, and other devices. He was arrested at Reading, Connecticut, and was brought to this City by officer Bissell of Norwalk.

Philips is also charged with swindling parties in Williamsburg, and he is said to have obtained also $500 in Bridgeport, by his plausible misrepresentations.

It is further said that he is very well connected in this city; but his friends, tired of his scandalous proceedings, will no longer interfere to screen him from justice.

The magistrate committed him for an examination.

CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE.

Howard Gillespie *alias* James Wells, said to be a noted burglar, belonging in Lansingburgh, in this State, against whom some half-a-dozen warrants are out, was arrested yesterday in the Sixth Ward by Captain Dowling and Sergeant Jourdan, on a warrant issued by Justice Ransom, of Lansingburgh. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused temporarily until he can be sent back to Lansingburgh.

CAPTURED.

Thomas Sweeney, the man who broke into the house of the widow McCabe, No. 112 West Forty-second street, on the 1st of January, and who, while ransacking the premises, was surprised, but made his escape, was on Saturday arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, who committed him to answer.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Gertschalk Brown, a resident of Savannah, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, on Friday, on a charge of obtaining $1,650 worth of dry goods from Lyman, Barnes & Co., of this City, by means of false and fraudulent pretences.

The alleged fraud was committed in November last. The complainants aver that Brown represented himself to be worth more than $6,000 over all his debts and liabilities, and that upon the strength of such representations the goods in question were sold him; but since that time they have ascertained that the statements of the accused were false, and made only with a view to defraud.

Brown was held to await the result of an examination.

ANOTHER GARROTE ROBBERY.

Mr. J. F. Pendleton, a resident of Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, was garroted in West Broadway, on Thursday night. He had been to visit his brother in Wooster-street, and while passing through West Broadway, in the vicinity of Lispenard-street, three men stealthily approached him from behind. Before he was aware of their presence, one of them, a tall and powerful man, seized him by the arms, and drawing them behind him held him firmly, while the other two robbed him of his pocket-book containing $65. The rascals attempted to take his gold watch, also, but it did not come from his pocket easily, and fearing detection, they hurried off without it. They broke the chain, however, in their efforts. The robbery was done so quietly and adroitly, that Mr. Pendleton is unable to give any description of them likely to lead to their arrest.

An Interesting Exhibition at the City Hall.

There was a very interesting exhibition at the office of the Chief of Police on Saturday forenoon. Forty-one young men, reported by the Police to be professional thieves, were there "shown up" to the Police, and a great concourse of citizens attracted by the novelty sight. A harder looking set of vagabonds were scarcely ever congregated in the same space. Scarcely one of them that did not look "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils" of any kind, in any way. They were all captured at their haunts the previous night—27 of them in the Fourth Ward and 14 in the Eighth Ward—by an order from Mayor Wood to that effect. Only one of them owned up to being a thief; all the others specified a variety of respectable occupations by which they claimed to gain a livelihood. Two of them, James Wilson and Joseph Scanlan were recognized as escaped convicts, having escaped from Kings County Jail on Christmas night; and they of course were returned to the custody of the Brooklyn authorities. Captain Ditchett reports those arrested in his Ward as "thieving muggers, garroters, pickpockets, sneak thieves, river thieves, burglars, pimps and bullies for houses of prostitution," and adds: "They are well-known to the Police of my district as thieves. They nightly congregate in various parts of the Ward and sally forth in bodies to commit crime of almost every description." Among the Fourth Ward gang was a little deaf mute named John Hurley, who acts as a sort of "pointer" or spy for the thieves with whom he is associated. When a highway robbery is committed by his companions, and an outcry is raised, he runs a block or two off and by sounding the alarm rap with a Policeman's club misleads the officers by causing them to run in the wrong direction.

Of the fourteen arrested in his Ward, Capt. Turnbull says: "These persons were taken from a disorderly house, No. 305 Spring-street, kept by one John Hassen. The place is a resort of thieves both day and night, greatly to the annoyance of the neighborhood; and it is strongly suspected that many of the burglaries and highway robberies are concocted and put in execution by the party congregating in this place."

The following are the names, nation, age, occupation, &c., of the prisoners as given by themselves.

FOURTH WARD.

Name.	Nation.	Age.	Occupation.	Charge.
John Davis	U. S.	18	Thief	Thief.
Rich'd Walter	U. S.	20	Carpenter	Thief.
G. Van Arsdale	U. S.	18	Sailor	Thief.
James Wilson	U. S.	17	Shipjoiner	Thief.
John Monahan	Ireland	23	Cooper	Mugger Thief.
Michael Nugent	Ireland	17	Baker	Mugger Thief.
Geo. Rogers	Ireland	16	Thief	Mugger Thief.
James Riley	Ireland	17	Painter	Pickpocket.
Wm. Wallace	U. S.	20	Shipcaulk'r	Pickpocket.
Thomas Colton	U. S.	18	Laborer	Pickpocket.
John Moore	Ireland	24	Sailor	Sneak Thief.
Morris Quinlan	Ireland	1[illegible]	Cooper	Sneak Thief.
Joseph Sanford	U. S.	22	Carver	Sneak Thief.
Henry Schelek	Germany	22	Bartender	Sneak Thief.
James Phelan	U. S.	19	Waterman	River Thief.
Hy. Simmons	Ireland	18	Laborer	River Thief.
Chas. Hayden	U. S.	27	Sailor	River Thief.
James Johnson	U. S.	16	Sailor	River Thief.
Wm. Wright	Ireland	18	Laborer	River Thief.
James Duffey	Ireland	17	Laborer	Burglar.
Jos. Harrington	Ireland	16	Cooper	Burglar.
Pat Nugent	Ireland	19	Laborer	Burglar.
John Moore	U. S.	21	Harness-m'r	Burglar.
James Smith	Scotland	21	Plasterer	Prostitutes. Principally to
Pat McDermott	U. S.	22	Plumber	do
James Rooney	England	25	Painter	Thief.
Wm. Brown	Ireland	21	Wood tu'r	Thief.
John Fegan	Ireland	28	Sailor	Thief.
John Hurley	Ireland	18	Thief	Jackall.
Jos. Scanlon	U. S.	17	Cooper	Burglar.

EIGHTH WARD.

Name.	Nation.	Age.	Occupation.	Charge.
Wm. Mason,	U. S.	2[illegible]	Tr'nk m'k'r,	dis'y cond't
John Vanderz,	U. S.	18	Gilder,	dis'y cond't
Chas. Thompson,	U. S.	21	Cigar maker,	dis'y cond't
John Morgie,	U. S.	20	Oysters,	dis'y cond't
Wm. Shields,	Ireland	20	Brush m'k'r,	dis'y cond't
John O'Hare,	Ireland	26	Barkeeper,	dis'y cond't
Wm. Anderson,	Ireland	17	Express,	dis'y cond't
David Byrnes,	Ireland	1[illegible]	Clerk,	dis'y cond't
Joseph Wray,	Ireland	21	Painter,	dis'y cond't
Matthew Long,	Ireland	18	Painter,	dis'y cond't
Morgan McDermott,	Ireland	17	Soda Water,	dis'y cond't
Alex. Logue,	Ireland	21	Mechanic,	dis'y cond't
Nash Betts,	Ireland	18	Mechanic,	dis'y cond't
Sam'l Nickson,	Ireland	30	Porter,	dis'y cond't

The Eighth Ward party was dismissed. They were not near so vicious looking as those from the Fourth Ward, who were taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs till Monday, when he will try to send them to the Penitentiary for 60 days each, as vagrants.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 12.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 14, 83, 87. *Part II.*—Nos. 45, 142, 144, 147, 150, 152, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 78, 79, 129, 151, 175.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 171, 183, 199, 562, 547, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 261, 263. *Part II.*—Nos. 32, 108, 90, 86, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 214, 216, 220.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—*Class I.*—No. 2. *Class II.*—Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 109, 110, 162, 176, 185, 189, 203, 243.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

THE SICKELS CUT-OFF—MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT.

William B. Sickels et al. vs. *William Borden et al.*—This was a motion for an attachment against the agent, the captain and the engineer of the steamboat *Metropolis* for a contempt of Court. A trial took place between the parties some time since, in which the plaintiff recovered damages against the defendant for an infringement of Sickels' patent in the machinery used for cutting off steam on board the steamer *Metropolis*. After that verdict an injunction was issued out of this Court to restrain the defendant from continuing the infringement complained of, except on the terms of paying the plaintiffs $12 a day for the use of the patent.

The defendants thereupon made an alteration in the machinery and continued to use it without paying the $12 a day. The plaintiffs, however, claim that the alteration was not such a one as to obviate the charge of infringement, and therefore move that the defendant be attached for disobeying the injunction.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Dickerson; for defendants, Mr. Cutting.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 10.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Slosson, Hoffman and Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

A. S. Brown vs. *F. G. Richardson.*—Default set aside on payment of costs of the December Term and $10 costs of the motion and cause restored to its place on the Calendar of the present Term if plaintiff so elect. If costs are not paid on or before Wednesday next, default to stand.

David Bebelt vs. *J. C. Barker.*—Motion granted with $5 costs.

O. Wetmore, Jr., vs. *Thos. Richardson.*—Appeal dismissed with costs.

To What Extent a Party Can Control Stock When Pledged as Collateral Security—The Rights of the Pledgee and Pledgor.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 9.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James M. Lewis vs. *John A Graham, et al.*—INGRAHAM, First Judge.—The plaintiff has brought this action against the defendants, who are members of a limited partnership, to obtain an account claiming a right to redeem certain securities left by Nathaniel J. Brown, the assignor of the plaintiff, with the defendants, to secure the payment of two notes of Brown, held by the defendants.

In August, 1844, the defendants were in partnership, Varnum being the special partner, and the other defendants general partners. At that time one Brown, of Illinois, for a good consideration, gave to the defendant's firm his two promissory notes for $3,736 87, payable in twelve months after date.

Brown delivered at the same time, as collateral security for the said two notes, sundry certificates of Illinois state indebtedness, some drawing interest, and some without any interest specified therein, amounting to $8,500.

Afterwards, in 1846, Brown delivered to the defendants, as further security for the said notes, eight other certificates of Illinois indebtedness, each for $132 50, payable with interest at a future day.

The agreement under which these notes were given, with the securities, was in writing. By it Brown agreed that if the notes were not paid at the expiration of twelve months, the securities or collaterals were to be under the control of the defendant's firm, and said firm was authorized to dispose of and sell said securities after sixty days from the maturity of the notes, and apply the proceeds thereof to the credit of Brown.

The collaterals were to be sold at the highest market value in New-York; and the firm was only authorized to sell so much of the collaterals as would pay off and discharge the indebtedness of Brown; Brown's notes remained unpaid at maturity, excepting as to $200, which was paid on one of the notes when it fell due. The defendant's firm repeatedly demanded payment of Brown, prior to 18th of January, 1848, by letters through the mail, which were received by Brown, and on the 18th of February, 1848, they sent Brown a letter, which was received by him in Illinois, demanding payment, and inclosing a notice that all the securities held by them as collateral, and delivered when the notes were passed to Brown, would be sold on the 21st of February, to pay indebtedness of Brown on his notes to them. This notice did not include the eight certificates delivered in 1846, as they were not mentioned therein. An answer was received to this letter, dated 2d February, acknowledging that such letter came to hand that day, suggesting modes of settlement, and asking for a further delay of 60 days.

On the 21st February the securities were all sold at auction, including those delivered in 1846, for a sum less than the amount due to the defendants, and were purchased by the special partner, Varnum, on his own account.

On the 22d of February, 1848, the defendants wrote Brown a letter, informing him of the sale, and inclosing an account showing a balance due from Brown of $1,261, the payment of which was claimed by them. In January, 1854, Brown offered to the defendant, Varnum, in writing, to pay off the amount of the notes and interest, and demanded the delivery to him of the collaterals held by him, and credit for the money paid on them, which was refused.

On 21st January, 1854, Brown assigned his claims to the plaintiff for all the securities so pledged by him, in trust, to collect the same, and out of the proceeds to pay the expenses and two and a half per cent. commissions; then to pay to Haynes and Hyer certain indebtedness of Brown to them; and, lastly, to pay over the proceeds to Brown or his legal representatives.

This action was commenced by the assignee on the 18th February, 1854.

An objection is taken by the defence that sufficient parties are not before the Court, because the *cestuique trusts*, under the assignment of Brown, are not named as plaintiffs. Before the Code there was no necessity for joining them in such an action. The assignee had full power to collect such claims in his own name. By the 11th section of the Code of Procedure every action is to be brought in the name of the real party in interest; but by section 113 an exception is made in favor of a trustee of an express trust, and in some other cases, in which an action may be maintained by the trustee without joining with him the persons for whose benefit the action is prosecuted.

The subsequent clause of 1851 was not intended to limit the meaning of the term trustee of an express trust to the case therein mentioned, but to extend it so that it should *include* a person with whom a contract is made for the benefit of another. I think there can be no doubt as to the right of the plaintiff to maintain the action in his own name, without joining *cestuique trusts* as parties.

Even if it were necessary, however, the defendants cannot now make the objection. By section 144, defect of parties may be objected to by the demurrer, and by section 147, in the answer in certain cases. If no such objection is taken either by demurrer or answer, the defendant is deemed to have waived the same. As no such objection is properly made in the answer, it cannot now be made available by the defendants.

The first question which arises in an examination of this case upon the merits is, whether the agreement by which these securities were placed in the defendants' possession is to be regarded as a mortgage, or merely pledging the property by way of security. The counsel claims that this agreement is, in fact, a mortgage, and that as such the holders had a right to sell the securities forthwith on forfeiture by non payment.

The distinction stated in Brownell *vs.* Hawkins—4 Barber S. C. Rep. 491, is urged in the defendants' favor. A mortgage is a sale of goods, with a condition that if the mortgagor pays, it shall be void. A pledge contains no words of sale, but an authority, if the debt is not paid, to sell the pledge for that purpose. In the one case, the title passes to the mortgagee, in the other the title remains in the pledgor, although possession is given to the pledgee. Recognizing this distinction as correct, still there is nothing in this agreement that will warrant the conclusion that the assignor intended, at the time of execution, to convey to the defendants' firm his title to the property pledged. On the contrary, the whole tenor of the instrument shows, I think conclusively, that his intent was merely to pledge the property as security.

He says therein: "As security for the payment of the notes, I have deposited with them the securities, &c." The defendants' control over the securities was only to be, in case of failure, to pay the notes for which they were pledged, and then they were only to be sold at the highest market price, and in any event the defendants could only sell enough of the securities to pay the debt of Brown. These provisions are entirely inconsistent with the requisites of a mortgage, in which it is necessary that the title should pass at the time of execution of the mortgage, and by which, if failure to pay at maturity happens, the right of redemption ceases, and the title becomes absolute, subject to relief in a Court of Equity. Brown *vs.* Bement et al., 8 J. Rep. 96. Ackley *vs.* Finch, 7 Cowen, 290. Brownell *vs.* Hawkins, 4 Barb., S. C., 491.

The clause giving the defendants control of the property, after failure to pay, gives no other or further right than a pledgee has on failure of the pledgor to redeem the pledge. The pledgee has possession, and he thereby obtains the control of the property, so as to proceed according to law, and sell the pledge to obtain payment of the debt for which it was pledged. But in case of an ordinary pledge, and in this case by express agreement, he can only sell enough to discharge the debt, and cannot claim a forfeiture of the whole property, as he could under a mortgage. Dykers *vs.* Allen, 7 Hill, 497.

I have treated this question on the supposition that the distinction above stated in 4 Barb. S. C. was correct, although I am not prepared to adopt it as broadly as there stated; and the case of Wilson *vs.* Little, 2 Comst. 443, shows that actual title to the pledged property is not always sufficient to make the instrument pledging it a mortgage. In that case the property (stock) was deposited as security for money loaned, with authority to sell on non-payment of the loan, and the stock was actually transferred to the pledgee. There the same grounds were urged as in this, that the instrument was a mortgage, and the property forfeited on non-payment; but the Court held, notwithstanding the title had passed to the pledgee, that the instrument was not a mortgage, and that the property pledged could only be sold after demand of payment. See 5 J. R., 256; 10 J. R., 471.

The next question in this case is, what acts are required from the pledgee, after failure to pay the debt, before he can sell the pledge for that purpose. The plaintiff contends that demand of payment from the debtor, and notice of the time and place of such sale, must be served before the sale can be legally made. That a demand of payment is necessary, is sustained by all the authorities—Story on Bailments, 348, 310; Wilson *vs.* Little, 2 Com., 443; Stearns *vs.* Marsh, 4 Denio, 227. The necessity of such demand was conceded by the defendant's counsel upon the trial, and the counsel only differed upon the necessity of notice. In Stearns *vs.* Marsh, 4 Denio, 227, Mr. Justice Jewett says: "As the law now is, the pledgee may file a bill in Chancery for a foreclosure and proceed to a judicial sale, or he may sell without judicial process, upon giving reasonable notice to the pledgor to redeem and of the intended sale." Again: "Personal notice to the pledgor to redeem and of the intended sale, must be given, in order to authorize a sale by the act of the party. Before giving such notice, the pledgee has no right to sell the pledge, and if he do, the pledgor may recover the value of it from him without tendering the debt."

The same rule is adopted in Brown *vs.* Ward and al., 9 Howard Rep. 497; 3 Duer's Rep. 660-667; Mr. Justice Hoffman holding that a right to sell property that was pledged could only be exercised after the debt is due, upon a demand for payment and notice of the sale. 2 Kent. Com. 581; Story on Bailment 308; Patchin *vs.* Pierce, 12 Wendell Rep. 61; 4 Kent's Com. 139.

I have not been able to find any case, and none was cited on the argument, distinctly holding that a demand of the money due, without notice of the time and place of sale, was sufficient to protect the pledgee in making the sale.

In the case of Wilson *vs.* Little *supra*, which was mainly relied on by the defendant's counsel, it is said that the pawnee cannot sell without a demand of payments previously.

But in that case it is nowhere said that a notice of the sale was not necessary, and in the contract on which that action was brought notice of the sale was dispensed with.

See also Tucker *vs.* Wilson, 1 P. Wm. Rep., 261; Lockwood *vs.* Ewer, 2 Atk. Rep. 303; De Lisle *vs.* Priestman, 1 Brown's Penn. Rep. 176; Willard's Equity Jur'n, p. 457.

A sale of the pledge was not valid, so as to protect the pledgee, without a previous demand of payment and notice to the pledgor before the sale.

Was the demand and notice as proven in this case sufficient?

It is in proof that the pledgees repeatedly demanded payment of the debt due, by letters which were received by Brown.

On the 18th January, 1848, a letter was sent to Brown, demanding payment, and giving notice of the sale of the stocks pledged, as stated in notice of sale inclosed for the 21st February next ensuing. This notice only referred to the stocks pledged at the time of the original transaction, and did not include the eight certificates of indebtedness subsequently pledged by Brown, as additional security, in 1846.

So far as relates to the property specified in the notice of sale, I think there can be no doubt as to the sufficiency both of the demand and notice. It was made thirty-four days before the sale, and was sufficiently explicit in the demand, and also in the notice that the property would be sold at the time appointed. No objection is taken to it on these grounds. But it is objected to the sufficiency of this notice, that the time was too short, inasmuch as Brown was at that time in Illinois; and that it appears by Brown's letter in answer to the notice that it was not received by him until the 2d February. I am not willing to give any such effect to the statement in Brown's letter that the notice came to hand that day.

Presumptively, the notice was sufficient. If the plaintiff relied on the distance of Brown from this City as an objection to the sufficiency of the notice, he should have shown that the time of transmission by mail was such as to deprive Brown of the benefit of the notice. Until that is shown, we have no right to presume that the course of the mail was such as to prevent Brown from attending to the sale of the property pledged. Even if it be taken for granted that the notice was not received until the 2d February, it would not follow that he had not ample time to have come to New-York after that time, and have attended to the redemption of the property here.

But such notice cannot be made applicable to the eight certificates of $132 50, each of which was not included therein. Brown, from the notice served upon him, had a right to conclude that the defendants' firm (the pledgees) did not intend at that time to sell anything except the property advertised in the notice. He knew they could not properly sell at auction any of the property of which they had not given previous notice. The subsequent notice in the papers, for three days, of the intended sale of these certificates did not remedy the defect; Brown had no notice thereof, and was not bound thereby, and I see no ground upon which the omission of these certificates in the first notice can be remedied.

It is contended, however, by the plaintiff, that the sale was void, inasmuch as the defendant, Varnum, was the purchaser, he being the special partner in the defendants' firm.

It must be conceded that a purchase by the pledgee—or by one of the pledgees, if there are more than one—does not alter the right of the pledgor; such a purchase does not terminate the bailment, but leaves the purchaser the same responsibility to the pledgor as before the sale. (Story on Bailment, 319.) The general rule was fully laid down by the Chancellor, in Torrey *vs.* Bank of Orleans, 9 Paige, 649, 663, as a rule of universal application to all persons coming within its principle, that no party can be permitted to purchase an interest, where he has a duty to perform that is inconsistent with the character of purchaser. See Hawley *vs.* Cramer, 4 Cow. Rep., 736. This doctrine was not disputed by the defendants' counsel, but he denied its applicability to the defendant Varnum, claiming that his relation as special partner to the other defendant was such as to deprive him of the character of pledgee and of any right to interfere with the pledge, and of course imposed on him no duty towards the pledgor.

The property was pledged to the defendant's firm. The persons then having a right to act in the management of the affairs of the firm, were the bailees, and they only were charged with the duty of selling at the highest market price, the securities so pledged.

By the statute authorizing limited partnerships the special partner is prohibited from transacting any business on account of the partnership, nor can he be employed as agent, attorney or otherwise, and any interference contrary to these provisions renders him liable as a general partner. Sect. 17.

There was no duty which Varnum could assume to discharge in reference to the indebtedness of Brown to the firm without making himself liable as a general partner. As the statute prohibited him from acting, and as in fact he never assumed to act as a partner, no duty devolved upon him in reference to the bailment. He could not direct or aid in the sale of the securities. An attempt to interfere with the sale of them would have made him liable. A refusal to do so did not involve him in any neglect of duty. If this be so, and if, during the partnership, the special partner was not one of the persons charged with the duty of controlling and preserving the pledge, the subsequent dissolution of the partnership did not alter his liability; the bailees were the persons originally constituted by the act of the pledgor, and no other could be substituted by the mere fact that the partnership had been dissolved by its own limitation.

The special partner, it is true, may advise as to the interest of the partnership, but so may any one else. Such advice is no act or control of the partnership funds or duties, and does not in my opinion alter the position of the defendant Varnum. Although this question is not free from difficulty, I am inclined to think the view I have taken of it to be the correct one.

The remaining question is, what tender is necessary to entitle the plaintiff to bring this action.

The tender made was contained in the letter of 18th January, 1854, addressed to the defendant Varnum, stating that the defendant's firm had transferred to him the notes and securities, offering to pay the two notes and demanding the collaterals. If any had been paid off, the demand was varied accordingly.

The like demand was made upon the firm.

If I am right in my previous conclusions as to the validity of the sale of the first security pledged by Brown, then it is evident that no tender could have been made of the balance until that balance had been ascertained, and if any portion of the securities, either principal or interest, had been collected, the like accounting would be necessary—under either case the offer to pay was sufficient, and as the firm had put it out of their power to comply with their duty, in payment, by selling the certificates of indebtedness, it was not necessary to make any further tender.

In Wilson *vs.* Little, 4 Comstock, 449, Mr. Justice Ruggles says, the sale by the defendant before payment demanded was, therefore, wrongful. The defendants having voluntarily put it out of their power to restore the pledge, a tender of the money borrowed would have been fruitless, and was, therefore, unnecessary. The same rule is stated in Cortelyou *vs.* Landing, 2 Caine's Cases in Error, p. 200.

My conclusions, therefore, are:

First—That the instrument under which these securities were transferred to the defendant's firm was a pledge, and not a mortgage;

Second—That on forfeiture for non-payment of the notes, the pledgees were required to demand payment and give notice of the intended sale, before sale of the securities could be made by them, so as to deprive the pledgor of his right to redeem;

Third—That the demand and notice as to all the securities pledged, except the eight securities pledged in 1846, was sufficient;

Fourth—That no notice was given of the sale of the eight certificates pledged in 1846, and that such sale was invalid against the plaintiff and Brown.

Fifth—That the special partner Varnum was not prohibited, by his relation to the firm, from purchasing the securities at the time of the sale by the pledgees.

Sixth—That the offer of Brown to pay the notes was sufficient, without an actual tender of the money, and that any tender was unnecessary, as the defendant's firm had, by the sale of the securities, rendered such tender fruitless.

It follows, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment directing an account of the moneys received on the securities which were pledged in 1846, and in stating such account the balance due from the plaintiff on the loan must also be stated. As the complaint avers that such securities have been paid, and the same point. Since by the answer, the only further provision necessary in the judgment would be that the balance remaining unpaid by either party to the other should be recovered, and such order will be reserved until the report of the referee on the accounting is brought in.

Judgment for the plaintiff that the defendant account and reference ordered to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to take the account as to the certificates pledged in 1846, and report to this Court. Further directions are reserved until the coming in of the report.

E. P. Fessenden and E. W. Bonney, for plaintiff; Mott and Murray, and S. A. Foote, for defendants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

John B. Latour vs. *Joseph Solomon.*—This was a suit on an assigned claim. It seems that one Dominique Gourieux, a political refugee from the French penal colony of Cayenne, and at present an importer and dealer in laces and embroideries, intrusted the wife of the defendant with goods for her to sell, during two or three years back. He alleges that Mrs. Solomon is still indebted to him in the sum of $350 for laces, and assigns the claim to the plaintiff. The defendant, who is a tinsmith and birdcage maker, denies his liability, alleging that the transactions of Gourieux with his wife were individually and solely with her and were known to be so.

Mrs. Solomon, being called, testified that she had received goods to the value of $1,450 from Gourieux, she to be paid a commission of 10 per cent. for selling them, and that she had accounted to him for them; that she had never been paid her commission; that she had about $150 worth of laces still in her possession, which was about the amount to which she was entitled.

Mr. Gourieux, being called, testified that the sale was an absolute one, and swore to the amount still due. The rest of the testimony of all the witnesses was very conflicting, but the balance was in favor of the statement of Mrs. Solomon. Judge MCCARTHY decided for the defendant.

Wm. F. Drake vs. *Joseph E. Dunham.*—In 1854, Dr. William F. Drake, the owner of house and lot No. 106 West Fifteenth-street rented it to the defendant for one year from May 1st, at the annual rent of $763 50. The defendant never moved into the house, but a sister, Mrs. Pierson, did, and opened a boarding-house. On the 1st of August the rent for the preceding quarter was punctually paid, but after about a month longer Mrs. P. moved out of the house, leaving it vacant. The lease contained a clause that in case of the abandonment of the house, the plaintiff should relet at the risk of the defendant. On the 1st of November the plaintiff reentered upon the premises but was unsuccessful in obtaining a new tenant. The present suit was only for the quarter's rent from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.

The defendant alleged that the house was untenantable, owing to a stench arising from the bath-room. The odor became so bad that the boarders left and the lady of the house became sick.

The plaintiff proved by former occupants of the house, and by persons who lived in it while occupied by the defendant's sister, that the smell was not offensive. Besides this, he called a plumber, who testified that he had worked at the place and removed all cause of complaint.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for one quarter's rent, the sum of $190 63½. This carries costs.

Paudeen and Lynn to be Tried for the Poole Homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SATURDAY.

Before the City Judge.

There were no Jury trials on Saturday, in this Court, but the City Judge sat for a short period, to hear any motions that might be made. There were only two, however, of any importance.

The Assistant District Attorney moved that James M. Taylor and Jeremiah L. Taylor, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Morristown Bank, of New-Jersey, the Farmers' Bank, of Onondaga, and other Banks in this and other States, should be taken into custody, and held, according to law, they being, as he contended, illegally bailed.

The counsel for the accused parties, Ex-Judge Beebe, moved, on the contrary, for their full discharge on a question of law. The arrest took place more than a month ago, and the defendants were taken before Justice Davidson, who admitted them to bail in the sum of $6,000. Two witnesses were examined at that time, but since, no examination had taken place. On the same question of law that was now presented, he (the counsel) had asked Judge Davidson to discharge them, but that magistrate demurred, and preferred that the point of law, which he said was not well taken, should be passed upon by a Court of higher jurisdiction. He, however, wished to increase the bail to $10,000. But has a magistrate, when he has taken bail for the appearance of these defendants in the Court of Sessions, a right to cancel the bond and increase the amount of bail? Evidently not, as he could only have jurisdiction of the case by returning the bond to the Court of Sessions on the 1st of January.

The District-Attorney remarked that he felt a great interest in the case, because of the sharp practice which the counsel for the accused had pursued in relation to it. He must oppose the present motion and ask the Court, that as bail taken under such circumstances, by a committing magistrate, was clearly illegal, the accused, under that magistrate's commitment, should be handed over to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison.

The Judge decided that there was no legal right vested in the magistrate to take bail previous to a full examination of the parties, but he did not think that the ends of public justice would be defeated if the matter were to lie over till Monday.

Mr. Hall trusted that Justice Davidson would see that the accused parties were properly committed. To which the Judge replied: "That, Sir, is Justice Davidson's business."

PAUDEEN TO BE IMPRISONED AND TRIED FOR THE POOLE MURDER IN A FEW DAYS.

The District Attorney next stated to the Court that Patrick McLaughlin, (Paudeen) who had been, during the present session of that Court, admitted to bail, on the charge of assaulting Leacraft, and aiding in the murder of William Poole at Stanwix Hall, had been again arrested for assaulting policemen. He moved that he should be committed to the City Prison without bail. McLaughlin had been treated leniently, but he had not improved in conduct, and public justice required that he should be summarily dealt with. The Judge having granted the motion, Mr. Hall proceeded to state that McLaughlin's trial on the charge of assault upon Leacraft and Poole would be proceeded with on Monday of next week. So Paudeen, by his brutal behavior, has got himself into undoubted trouble, and will probably have no opportunity of renewing his assaults for some years to come. The trial of Lynn for complicity in the Poole homicide will also commence next week.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and firm. Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 70@$7 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 514 bbls. Pearls, and 494 bbls. Pots; together, 1,008 bbls.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at old rates. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in light supply, and is held above the views of buyers; hence the current movements are somewhat limited.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour displays increasing vigor and buoyancy—sales having transpired since our last of 8,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 30@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 6[illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 5[illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian is scarce and stiffly held, but is inactive. Superfine to extra commands from $6 40@$7 62½ ⅌ bbl.; 300 bbls found buyers within the range. Southern is steadily improving. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 90@$8 and $9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand and is depressed, at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 75 for Brandy, wine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and moderate demand, at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of about 9,500 bushels, including good Western White, at $1 76, and good ordinary Southern do. at $1 70@$1 72 ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed at 83c.@85c. for inferior to choice ⅌ bush. Oats are salable and firm at 49c.@51c. for Ohio and Lake; 46½c.@48½c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey; and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in pretty good demand, and is quoted at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel. 4,700 bushels found buyers within this range. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is not very active, being held for higher prices. There were sales reported to-day of only about 13,000 bushels, at 65c.@68c. for unsound; 69c.@71c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 68c.@70c. for new Southern Yellow; 69c.@70c. for new Southern White, and 71c.@75c. for old Northern and Southern Yellow and White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 600 bales River at $1 for shipment; and $1 12½ for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The stock is limited; the demand is tame; prices are firm.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet steady, at from 1[illegible] @10c. ⅌ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about 80 tons Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, nominal, at $1 81¼@$1 37½, cash and short credit, ⅌ M. None offering.

LEAD—remains in moderate demand and is quite stiffly held.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, and it is now worth 51c.@52c. ⅌ gallon.

[illegible] ... receipts ... and exports ...

	Receipts.	Exports.		
Spirits Tur[illegible]	134,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tar, bbls	72,056	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turpentine, crude, bbls	56,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turpentine, spirits, bbls	187,148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and steady, with sales reported of only about [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $20 [illegible]@$20 81¼ for old Mess, $20 for new do., and $17@$17 [illegible] for Prime, ⅌ bbl. No old Prime offering. Dressed Hogs [illegible], in lots, 8½c.@8⅝c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand, at [illegible]@10½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in pretty brisk request for home use and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at from 9½c.@11½c., ⅌ lb. Lard shows very little vigor. The transactions since our last result shows [illegible] fair to Prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at [illegible] new Prime; $8 [illegible] for Country Mess; $10 [illegible]@$12 50 for repacked do.; $14 [illegible] for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at [illegible] to. Beef Hams are scarce and quoted at $17 [illegible] bbl. Butter is in fair request and is now worth 1[illegible] 26c. for Ohio; 18c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@31½c. for prime to very choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 9½c.@ 10½c. ⅌ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 7th inst., says: "The market for both Hogs and their product has been greatly excited during the past week, and prices have generally advanced, the market closing buoyant for all articles. The receipts of Hogs have been quite moderate, and the probability now is that the season will close next week. There has been an extensive speculative demand for lard and bulk meats, and the transactions in these articles have been very large—the market closing buoyant and excited. Hog meats have been sold at 8c for long middles, and 9½c. for short do. Mess Pork (city cut) was held firmly at the close at $17 50, and we understand $6 25 was offered for Hogs, and refused. Our advices from the West confirm the statement made in our last, with regard to the deficiency in the crops. Packing has been finished at several places, and is drawing to a close at the others. The business will be over this season earlier than usual. At Louisville the whole number slaughtered the present and past three seasons, is set down for each season as follows: 1853-4, 332,[illegible]; 1855-6, 332,354 and 1856-7, 247,698. Below are the receipts at Cincinnati for the week, and this and the two previous seasons, as heretofore:"

	Past week.	For the season.	Same time last year.	Same time 1854.
From Kentucky	6,4[illegible]	25,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By river and railroad	12,2[illegible]	100,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio toll gates	1,5[illegible]	26,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slaughtered at Plainville and vicinity	1,500	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	15,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 100 tcs. common to choice, at $3 37½@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Rice Trade of New-York during:

	1856.	1855.	1854.
Total imports, tcs	48,7[illegible]	51,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total imports, bags	[illegible]	13,617	[illegible]
Total exports, tcs	12,843	20,[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand, Dec. 31, tcs	4,076	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand, Dec. 31, bgs	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALT—A lively business, at very firm rates, has been reported in Liverpool sack.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, at well supported prices, with sales reported since our last of about [illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@[illegible], and [illegible] boxes Havana, at from 9c.@11c. per lb.

Comparative Statement of the Imports (foreign and domestic) of Sugar and Molasses, into New-York, during each of the last four years:

Total imported	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Sugar, hhds	221,718	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bags	[illegible]	111,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bxs	85,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, hhds	81,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Comparative Statement of the movements in Sugar, in New-York, during each of the last five years:

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Total receipts in tons of 2,240 lbs.	161,319	174,178	178,[illegible]	194,[illegible]	[illegible]
Add stock Jan. 1	[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total supply	[illegible]	184,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deduct st'ck Dec. 31, each year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	176,[illegible]	172,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deduct exports and shipm'ts inland to Canada	1,7[illegible]	12,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taken for cons'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible] lbs. prime were reported sold, at 11½c.@11¾c. per lb.

TIN—The demand is brisk and prices are rising. Banca is up to 35½c.@36½c. per lb.; I X plates are now worth $12 50 per box; and other kinds proportionate rates.

TOBACCO—Is in lively demand. We have heard of some speculative movements in Kentucky and Spanish Tobacco. Prices were well supported. The sales since Tuesday last, include: [illegible] hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@16c.; [illegible] bbls. Havana at [illegible]; 1,100 bbls. Cuba on private terms; [illegible] cases Seed Leaf at 12c.@[illegible]; 17 cases Florida at [illegible]; and 736 bbls. Manila on private terms. The total sales of Domestic here, were 13,100 hhds. in 1856, against 11,000 hhds. the previous year. In reviewing the year's business in Seed Leaf, the Messrs. [illegible] of this City observe that "the crop of Connecticut, the growth of 1855, proved of unusually good quality, and prices beyond any on record were paid by the home manufacturers, little or none being exported. The same remark applies to Ohio, with this difference, that only a limited portion of the latter proved to be of choice grade. The inferior portion of these growths was speedily realized, and used as a substitute for Kentucky. In New-York State, the growth was limited in extent, and the proportion of wrappers less than usual. It is stated that the product of Connecticut for 1856 will prove much larger than that of the previous year, and the quality is pronounced a full average. The crop of Ohio will probably considerably exceed in quantity that of the previous season, but will prove of an inferior type, and that of New-York State much above an average in yield and good quality. These crops have passed into the hands of speculators, who, it is stated, have paid very high prices. The Florida crop this year has been generally disposed of on the plantation, and high prices obtained. Rather over one third has arrived in this market, and was generally sold as expected. The extent of production is placed at 3,500 cases." In reference to manufactured tobacco, the same parties remark that "the season just closed has been one of unusual interest, the receipts being the largest ever recorded in this market, and exceeding those of 1853 (which were the heaviest up to that period,) by 55,000 packages, and showing an excess over last year of 18,000 packages. The sales exhibit a corresponding excess, being 52,000 packages in advance of 1855, and 87,000 packages more than those of last year. We must here observe that a portion of the excess of sales is traceable to the fact of large transactions between factor and factor at Midsummer, and afterwards resold. Our quotations have worked up from the commencement of the season from 5c. to 10c. ⅌ lb., the largest advance having been on common pound lumps, supplies of which have been scarcely adequate to the demand, this remark, also applies to common and medium 5s and 8s. Whether the business has been generally profitable to the manufacturer is somewhat problematical, the advance in the raw material having fully kept pace with the increased value of the article fabricated. We begin the new year with a stock exceeding that of last season 15,000 packages, but we apprehend all made from old leaf will be required ere Spring passes away; and that to come forward must be limited, as but little old leaf can be had. We therefore conclude, that at least present prices will be sustained for standard brands from old leaf."

Comparative Statement of Receipts of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York, during each of the last eleven years:

	Pkgs.		Pkgs.
1846	112,118	1852	1[illegible]
1847	136,051	1853	[illegible]
1848	112,8[illegible]	1854	1[illegible]
1849	117,554	1855	1[illegible]
1850	107,241	1856	[illegible]
1851	163,216		

Comparative Monthly Statement of Sales and Stocks on hand, of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York in each of the last two years:

	SALES. 1855. Pkgs.	SALES. 1856. Pkgs.	STOCKS. 1855. Pkgs.	STOCKS. 1856. Pkgs.
January	5,[illegible]	12,450	37,[illegible]	[illegible]
February	16,0[illegible]	13,996	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	20,[illegible]	26,750	37,[illegible]	[illegible]
April	11,518	27,360	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	14,678	21,073	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	14,871	17,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	10,791	27,4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	20,[illegible]	30,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	20,[illegible]	26,840	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	19,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	10,451	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	16,100	8,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales	181,942	259,445		

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 26c.@26½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at steady rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible]; Flour, 2s 3d@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ⅌ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Resin, 2s. [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: ship [illegible], 1,000 tons, hence to Melbourne, at $15,000, (and is now taking freight at 60c. ⅌ foot;) a ship now bound to California, from Chincha Islands to London, a port on the continent between Hamburg and Ostend, Guano, [illegible]; a clipper schooner, 210 tons, from Palermo to Messina to New-York, about $2,000; a schooner to Montevideo, with privilege of Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $1[illegible]; a Danish brig to Oporto, Grain [illegible], and Flour [illegible]; a brig to south side Cuba and back, Sugar and Molasses 40c. and $8, with privilege of Matanzas only, $[illegible] or Melado, $3 15, with port charges not paid; a bark and brig to the same and back, [illegible]; a brig from Jacksonville to [illegible], Lumber, $8, and back to New-York, [illegible]; a brig to Gonaives and back, [illegible]; a bark to south side Cuba and back, [illegible]; a brig, three voyages to north side Cuba, [illegible] and [illegible] for the first, and 42½c. and $3 50 for the third, (port charges not paid;) a bark to Matanzas [illegible]; a brig to [illegible] at $2 25, with privilege [illegible]; [illegible] 178 tons to Manzanilla and back, [illegible]; from Liverpool to west coast of South America and back to Liverpool, and one hence to London, thence to Calcutta and back to New-York, on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 12, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$6,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$9,100 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Bonds.
3 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.......$100 each
25 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.......$100 each
2500 shares New-York and Passaic Quarrying and Manufacturing Co.......$20 each
15 shares Corn Exchange Bank.......$100 each
50 shares Farmers' and Citizens Bank of Long Island.......$25 each
30 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.......$100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.......$50 each
60 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.......$25 each
Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 15.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23d-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.xx70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 60 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 26x90. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 26 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 18.8 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 300 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4941, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 132, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.
By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, JAN. 12, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 1[illegible] West 21st-st., east of the 6th-av., the entire rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of the house, all of which is first-class, and worthy the special attention of purchasers, as the whole is to be sold absolute to the highest bidder, catalogues of which will be issued, and can be had on the morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather, consisting of rich chandeliers and gas-fixtures throughout the house, superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunns & Fisher, used but three months; magnificent carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in silk, brocatel and velvet; reception and Turkish chairs in lacquer and tapestry; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, rich carved pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top centre and pier tables, brocade and lace curtains, elegant clocks, rich mantel vases and ornaments, velvet, Wilton and ingrain carpets; valuable collection of oil-paintings, embracing historical subjects, rural and architectural views, foreign and home scenery, &c.; rosewood carved bedsteads, elegant dressing bureaus, washstands, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, two elegant rosewood secretary bookcases, extension table, solid silver ware, cut glass, rich China, copper and other culinary utensils, with a large variety of chamber and basement furniture of every description, in fifteen rooms, portable heater, stoves, &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ A. M., all the rich household goods in the elegant private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st. The house is replete with all the articles and appurtenances for genteel housekeepers and all in fine order, to be sold without reserve. From the catalogue, which is now ready, may be enumerated the following, viz: China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver-plate, salvers, spoons and forks, two solid rosewood suites, four centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and decorations, bronzes, etageres, work tables, imported gas fixtures, finely-toned 7-octave piano-forte, nearly new, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, feather beds and pillows, fine hair mattresses, tables, rockers, fine blankets and bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. Housekeepers will find this sale particularly worthy of attention from the large quantity and fine quality of the goods. Sale commences in the parlors at precisely 10½ A. M.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &c.—The sale which commenced on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the store of Robert Davis, No. 4[illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of the United States Trust Company as receivers, will be continued THIS DAY, Jan. 12 and following days, at 10½ A. M., commencing at lot 1,[illegible] on catalogue, comprising in [illegible] sale, children's gigs, carriages, wagons, &c.; an extensive assortment of japanned ware in sets, waiters, &c.; cages, toys, China, glassware, lamps, &c.

N. B.—Those who have purchased at the above sale will please remove their goods before Monday, 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 61 Nassau-st.

HENRY E. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURS.—HENRY E. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the fur store No. 44 Maiden-lane, a choice assortment of first-class furs, in capes, mantles, victorines, muffs, cuffs, fur coats, gloves, robes, capes, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, to reduce the stock, at the fur store No. 44 Maiden-lane, every article strictly warranted, and as the furs are intended to be sold, a deposit will be required from purchasers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ASSETS OF THE LATE FIRM OF BOUCK & MAN.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell by order of the assignee, at their stores, No. 61 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M., the assets of the above firm, consisting of notes, judgments, and book debts—schedule of which can be seen on application to J. W. BROWN, No. 42 Front-st., and on day of sale at the office of the auctioneers, No. 61 Nassau-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, worthy the notice of dealers. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sales every Tuesday.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN WYOMING VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENN.—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unsurpassed Coal Land. Said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about [illegible] acres, as follows: Wagner Tract, (No. 1,) 87 acres, 1[illegible] perches; Wagner Tract, (No. 2,) 100 acres, 1[illegible] perches; Apple Tract, 90 acres, 1[illegible] perches; Carey Tract, 48 acres, 56¼ perches. These Tracts adjoin each other, and are crossed in part by the North Branch Canal, just completed to the New-York State line—by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from Nanticoke to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and for farming purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 22, 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN D. TAYLOR, No. 9 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, will give special attention to students in penmanship, and guarantees by his new system of hand-training to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand in one week, and to give a rapid business style in 20 private lessons. Two $10 seats vacant this evening.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 800 BROADWAY.—The discipline is mild, but decided; the education imparted is thorough. The school is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French department. For particulars, apply as above, No. 800 Broadway, second floor.
R. S. WIGGINS, A. M.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR 20 BOYS.—Bible House—Sign, Classical Gymnasium. This school is designed to be preeminently select, thorough and excellent in every respect. A Primary Department is attached for the same number of smaller boys. The rooms are lofty and large, and provided with every comfort.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, AND WRITING.—MR. RENVILLE, No. 385 Broadway, favorably known in this City, for the past ten years, as a competent and highly-successful teacher, receives new students day and evening, qualifying them thoroughly for the duties of the counting-room. Terms favorable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE UNITED STATES AND British North American School Agency has been removed from No. 510 Broadway to No. 133 Nassau-st., next door to Nassau Bank, room No. 2.
GEORGE A. HATTON.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 3[illegible] Wall-st., where they issue Remittance credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 10 Exchange-place.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—AT E. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address, TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE MERCANTILE AND TRAVELING LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Available in any part of the world.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000.—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Canal Debt and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the Canals of this State for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1856, and authorizing a loan for the enlargement and construction of the Canals," passed April 7, 1856, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of January next, at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 30th day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive their interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Dec. 17, 1856.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Gov.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 5, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 5th and 6th avs.; on the West, one half way between 8th and 9th avs.; on the North, one half way between 110th and 111th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 109th and 110th sts.; on the South one half way between 51st and 52d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 53d and 54th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments.
JANUARY 10, 1857.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th of January, and opened on the 23d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

Office of the Eighth-av. Railroad Co.,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. D. PALMER, Secretary.

BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.—An Election for Seven Directors of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Broadway, New-York, on the second Tuesday in January, 1857. Polls open from 12 till 2 o'clock P. M. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held after the close of the polls, for the transaction of such business as may be laid before them. By order of the Board. S. G. DUNCAN, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—(EASTERN DIVISION)—OFFICE, NO. 36 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.—The new Construction Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery, in exchange for the Second Mortgage Bonds, on and after the 12th inst. Holders of the old Bonds will please present them, with all unpaid Coupons, at this office, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., No. 19 William-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.

THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY wish to purchase twenty-five thousand dollars of either issue of their bonds, and invite offers of them to be addressed to the Trustees of Sinking Fund of Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 19 William-st., to the 20th inst.
J. B. WARING, President.

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co.,
Secretary's Office, Cleveland, O., Dec. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the Election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Jan. 4 to the 14th inclusive. H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.—THE SEVEN PER cent. Water Loan of the Corporation of the City of New-York, redeemable on the 1st day of February, 1857, will be paid at the Comptroller's Office, on the surrender of the Certificates duly receipted, on or before Feb. 2. Interest on said Loan will cease on the 1st day of February, 1857.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 2, 1857. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Cleveland, Dec. 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors, and transaction of other business.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company. Date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of the New-York Gas Light Company,
Dec. 29, 1856.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 174 Centre-st., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD THIRD MORTGAGE BOND HOLDERS.—The holders of these bonds are requested to call at the office of A. S. FOSTER, No. 207 Pearl-st., New-York, and register their bonds, as the mortgage is being foreclosed. AMASA S. FOSTER.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

SWIFT, RANSOM & CO., BANKERS—NO. 31 Pine-st., draw on the Bank of London; issue drafts and credits on Chicago, and make collections in the principal towns and cities of the West and Northwest. Payments in Chicago ordered by telegraph.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st., on MONDAY, the 12th of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Jan. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee.
KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon same, wholly or in part, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

GAS WORKS FOR VILLAGES—AS NOW erected by "The Aubin Gas Works Company," are warranted to possess the following advantages over coal-gas works, to wit:

From their great simplicity of construction and operation, both their first cost and daily expense of attendance are much less. They are not exposed either to fire or explosion. They are guaranteed not to create offensive and unhealthy odors in generating the gas. They can be operated days only, or continuously, as required. The peculiar construction of the "Composed Generator" (a recent invention of Mr. AUBIN) exposed to destruction from the fire only a movable bottom, which can be replaced in half an hour; the cost of repairs, therefore, is trifling. Lastly, the cost of generating the gas is much less.

For the above reasons the Aubin Works can be used as well for one or more squares in cities or villages, large private establishments, &c., as in places where there is a great consumption of gas. For either use their superiority can be proved by their operation (with a consuming capacity equal to 40,000 feet of coal-gas per day) at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.

For further information and reference, apply at the office of the Company No. 386 Broadway, New-York, and with H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
Columbia Fire Insurance Company,
No. 39 Barclay-st., corner of College-place,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Co.,
Terre Haute, Dec. 17, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the six months ending Nov. 30, payable in cash.

Also ordered that an extra Dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT. be made, payable in the Stock of the Company to the Stockholders registered on the books of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1856. Fractional shares to be paid in cash.

Eastern stockholders will be paid, and receive their Stock Certificates, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 6th day of January, 1857.
SILAS WOOD, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 57 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 3d day of January inst., payable on the 16th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of January, both days inclusive.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.—NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canada. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by
KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. until that date. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board. W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 31, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the past 6 months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 6 Broad-st.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company,
Cincinnati, July 5, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF per cent on the Capital Stock of this Company, was this day declared by the Trustees, payable to the Stockholders in the City of New-York on the 20th inst.
G. W. RICE, Secretary.

Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company,
Jan. 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 8th.
HUBERT GIROUX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 2, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1857. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Dec. 29, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the past six months payable on and after Jan. 2, 1857.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

New-York Equitable Insurance Company,
New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

Institution for the Savings of Merchant's Clerks and others,
No. 516 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Jan. 8, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 16th inst., will draw interest from the 1st instant.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums of above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN RANDALL, Secretaries.

South Brooklyn Savings Bank,
No. 170 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Jan 1, 1857.

DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT INterest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and of five per cent, on all sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on the 1st of January, on the 20th. Interest not called for will draw interest as a deposit from the 1st of January.

All deposits made on or before the 10th January, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 15th of January will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

MARKET BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for seventeen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, January 12th, from 1 to 2 o'clock; also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The Transfer book will be closed from December 27 until January 12.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-finished playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.
This very efficacious preparation is acknowledged to be the best remedy ever introduced for purifying the blood and the cure of scrofula and cutaneous disorders. Its great success has raised up a host of spurious imitations. Ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 1[illegible] Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of seminal and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering the use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 1[illegible] Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. By his wonderful specific, and his perfect knowledge of every state of the disease, he alleviates and often cures in one day. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel that Richard is himself again.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure, the infallible friend of the afflicted. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 546 Houston-st., near Wooster, (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 369 Post-Office. Strangers visited at their hotel if necessary.

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 518 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—STEERAGE PASSAGE, $75.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The steamers will hereafter receive passengers and freight at the wharves, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger, 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

To San Francisco, including Isthmus transit.		To San Juan del Norte.	
First Cabin	$175	First Cabin	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	125	Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	75	Steerage	2[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

CHRISTOFLE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
The depot of this celebrated ware, formerly situated at No. 463 Broadway, has been removed to No. 97 William-st. Always on hand, table and tea sets, tray, fork and spoons, &c. For sale by
GOURE & CO.,
No. 97 WILLIAM-ST.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 1[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, April 2[illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York....... Wednesday, Jan. 21.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston....... Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston....... Wednesday, Feb. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG.......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.......Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage; First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, Captain E. POUGET, will leave for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
In First Cabin.......$[illegible]
In Second Cabin.......[illegible]
In Steerage.......[illegible]
No freight taken after Saturday, Jan. 17, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

INSURANCE.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED ITS OFFICES FROM
No. 266 Pearl and No. 52 Wall-st.,
to
No. 37 Wall-st.,
(Corner of Jauncey Court.)
Where it will continue to insure on buildings, personal property of every description, on the most favorable terms, and solicits a continuation of public favor.
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Building.) CASH CAPITAL $[illegible],000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	R. H. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BRYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID S. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. R. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 33 Pine-st. (Great Western Building.)
Cash Capital.......$200,000.
ALL PAID IN.
This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. G. Townsend,
David Milliken,	F. A. Hageman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Groves,	J. Thompson,	[illegible] Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. C[illegible],
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	[illegible]
S. A. Warner,	E. C. Bogert,	[illegible]
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Foster,	Edwin [illegible],
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James E. [illegible],
F. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Lane,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. [illegible],	[illegible]

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 33 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	R. B. Eno,	Don A. Pardee,
F. Townsend,	John Walker,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jas. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvelle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry E. Roverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Tenarese,
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 11 Wall-street, New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE, on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

Richard J. Smith,	William Miles,	Cyrus C. Lenard,
Thomas Morton,	C. S. Parsons,	H. Blydenburgh,
F. H. [illegible],	Calvin Condit,	Jas. S. Libby,
Henry Devoll,	Timothy Dwight,	D. Collamore,
Chas. [illegible],	H. P. Lasseli,	Wm. [illegible],
Wm. [illegible],	A. N. Bass,	[illegible]
J. W. Brown,	Nelson Sammis,	M. H. Smith, Jr.,
Edward E. Cowles,	Chas. C. White,	J. M. Whitney,
James Reeves,	Nathan Worley,	J. Windmuller,
Abram Wakeman,	Jas. Miller,	R. A. Mayereau,
Wm. H. Dodge,	Samuel Slack,	W. H. Montanyea,
E. G. Hatfield,	Washington Mills,	Wm. Vanname,
E. H. Nichols,	Addington Read,	Wm. A. Cummings,
	D. D. Whitney,	

And at a subsequent meeting, RICHARD J. SMITH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 5th, 19th, and 20th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.
Office in Havana, No. 3 Mercaderes-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, through Cleveland, Sandusky and Monroeville, [illegible] the Great West. For through tickets and reduced freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany. Sundays excepted. Fare $2 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:15 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams and other stations.
4 P. M. Express, running directly through, without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
11:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany; or at White and Centre, Broome, at 26th st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York at Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:40, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:00; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.; for Somerville at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 4 P. M., stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 12:30 and 4:00 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:00 and 9:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE.—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and the Hartford, New-Haven and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. E. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H. P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:[illegible], [illegible] and 11 A. M., 1, 3:[illegible] and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, morning and afternoon, connecting with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 10 cents. [illegible], Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—DONALD MURRAY against WILLIAM GIBSON, David E. Cox, Henry A. Richardson, Nathaniel S. Benedict, Ellis S. Archer, Redwood F. Warner, James B. Peck, S. Comer, M. L. Archer, Joseph C. Wells, Joseph Kyle, Samuel N. Dodge, Charles N. Noel, Henry De Courcey, Daniel D. Miller, Alexander T. Stewart, William [illegible], Francis Warden, Jacob R. Herrick, Jacob S. Beekman, James Aldrich, J. Hawes Burton, Robert E. [illegible], Martin E. Greene, Rufus D. Case, George W. Allen, George Colt, George F. Peterson and George B. Humphreys.—Summons.—(For relief.) To Ellis S. Archer and Redwood F. Warner, two of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Dey-street, in the City and County of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 2[illegible], 1856.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja5-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—TILLY LYNDE against DAVID M. MUCHMORE, SAMUEL ROBERTS, Sr., and ——— his wife, HETTY MUCHMORE and JOHN MUCHMORE, ERASTUS B. CONKLIN, and TIMOTHY C. ABBEY, surviving assignees of DAVID M. MUCHMORE and WILLIAM A. COIT.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1856.
MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings aforesaid, on the 15th day of December, 1856. MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
de15 law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. WEED, Plaintiff, against CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To CARLOS BUTTERFIELD, the above defendant: Sir—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand, four hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents, due the the first day of September, 1856, and interest on $1,377 45, from the said first day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1857.
HENRY WHITFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
j5 law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1856.
ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR, Administratrix.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McCAY, Esq., No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1856.
LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.
jy14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 Poplar-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1856.
MARY ELING, Administratrix.
d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 101 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next. Dated December 6, 1856.
HUGH E. CAMP, Administrator.
d8 law6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF WILLIAM MARLOW.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of WILLIAM MARLOW, lately doing business [illegible] in the late city of Williamsburgh, (now Brooklyn, Eastern District,) to present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, assignee of said MARLOW, at the store of ARENDRUP BROTHERS, No. 255 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, Dec. 1[illegible], 1856.
JOHN ARENDRUP,
Assignee of WM. MARLOW, No. 255 Water-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Threatened Failure in the Supply of Oysters.

The ice in the rivers always affects the oyster business more or less. The dealers at this season depend mainly on Virginia for their supplies, as the drift ice precludes the possibility of obtaining the bivalves from the Prince's Bay, East River and Staten Island beds, and other places in our neighbourhood, in the required quantities. The stock in the hands of oyster-dealers at the present time is exceedingly limited, and the price of all kinds has advanced during the past few days, from 20 to 25 ₩ cent. in consequence. But the epicureans are sanguine that no material inconvenience will be sustained, for several schooners from Virginia are now at anchor under the Jersey shore waiting a chance to come up to the City.

The oyster of our own waters is esteemed more highly than that of Virginia, although ours for the most part are originally brought from Virginian waters, and planted in the bays and creeks in this vicinity. This process of transplanting is carried on for about seven months in the year, and it improves the flavor of the bivalve wonderfully. Those direct from Virginia, on account of their insipidity, are generally used for stews, while our oysters are the kind served up on the half shell, fried, &c. All the dealers supply themselves with a stock of the transplanted oysters before the close of navigation, generally sufficient to last through the month of January, but if the supply from Virginia should fail, the stock of these on hand would be exhausted in three days! Horrible contingency!—and yet the City Government made no movement at their last meeting to prepare for the emergency.

Nearly $4,000,000 worth of oysters are sold from the boats at the foot of Spring and Catharine streets every year. When the slips are crowded with the oyster-schooners and sloops, a very lively time is presented. Those engaged in the trade, for the most part, ignore book-keeping, and conduct their business on the cash principle.

Last year the floating ice from the North filled up the rivers and bays of Virginia to such an extent that the supply became not only very limited, but oyster property, to the amount of many thousand dollars, was destroyed—for the ice wedged itself in upon the beds, and squeezed the bivalves into the mud, which killed them. The dealers pray that no such visitation will be their lot this season, and is there one so heathenish in all town that does not ejaculate—Amen?

A CARGO OF SPOILED OYSTERS.

Schooner *George W. Baldwin*, from York River for New-Haven, with oysters, put into Norfolk 5th inst., having night of 23d ult. took a gale from N.N.W., and was driven to sea; had oysters spoiled, and put back to reload. Reports on the 28th, lat. 37° 44', saw brig *Sophronia*, of Tremont, (from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported,) water-logged and abandoned, colors flying in main rigging, part of mainsail set.

Ununiformed Policemen.

One Frank Fuller, an express-driver, pulled up his team suddenly ahead of an equipage on Broadway the other day. As some excitement grew out of it Fuller descended from his seat to explain. But explanations not availing, a jaunty, gallows-looking gentleman stepped up and asked him for his name. "That," said Fuller, "you may have when you can get it." "What, Sir," said the jaunty little man, "do you refuse to tell your name?—here, Sergeant, take him to the Mayor's office—I am Captain of Police—take him off, Sergeant." "But," remonstrated the express-man, "I didn't know you were a policeman, you wear no star—no uniform. I'll give you my name." "Take him off, Sir!"—and they did. Is that a sufficient reason for arresting a man that he does not give his name to every one who chances to ask it? With his uniform off, how much better is a Captain of Police than a common well-dressed man? The 5th § of the act of 1853 declares that captains, as well as patrolmen, shall wear the emblem, and one of the earliest orders of Mayor Wood to the Police concerned this very thing—insisting upon the wearing of the star. Sergeant, take that ununiformed captain to the Mayor's Office.

Note from Mrs. Holmes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Having seen in your paper yesterday an article seriously affecting my husband, I wish to make the following statements, trusting that you will kindly publish them. The articles which my husband (John G. Holmes) is alleged to have "*stolen*" from Mrs. McKim (with one or two exceptions, which he took by mistake with the others) belonged to me.

In conclusion, I will merely add that I am perfectly satisfied with my husband's treatment, and I presume I am the principal party concerned in the matter.

With many apologies for troubling you, I am, Sir,
Yours, obediently, ADA HOLMES.
Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

The Case of Bernard Mooney—Correction.

We regret that in consequence of a similarity of names, we were misled into an act of injustice towards Governor Clark, as well as to a young man recently arrested for homicide. The following note explains the facts of the case:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper of the 8th inst., wherein it is stated that Bernard Rooney, arrested as a participant in the late homicide on New Year's eve, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street, was one of the number recently pardoned from State Prison by Gov. Clark. Such is not the case. The person arrested is named Bernard Mooney, a young man aged twenty years, and who has been in our employ for the last four years; and as the statement so made may be of serious injury to the young man in the estimation of the Grand Jury, before whom his case has yet to be heard, we hope that you will contradict the statement as soon as possible.

BOYLE & LANDER,
Sculptors and Marble Workers,
Nos. 4 and 6 East Twentieth-street, New-York.

☞ There was an intense excitement created at Hecker's Mills, on Thursday afternoon last, in consequence of a young lady by the name of Miss Seaman, only daughter, as we are informed, of John M. Seaman, (Ex-Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward,) getting her clothes caught in the machinery. But for the prompt action of the engineer who immediately stopped the engine, and of the superintendent, she would inevitably have been crushed to death. As it was, she was extricated from her dangerous situation with the greatest difficulty; and not less than fifteen or twenty minutes was consumed in the operation of cutting off her clothes, which were wound around her as tight as they could be drawn. She was finally released, almost unhurt.

☞ The property on the northwest corner of Broadway and Grand-street was sold recently at private sale for $200,000. The lot is now covered by three houses, one of which is occupied by the Pacific Bank. It embraces an area of 86 feet on Broadway, and runs back 100 feet on Grand-street. This property was owned by the late Stephen B. Munn, and was sold by his executors for the benefit of his heirs. The purchasers are Lord & Taylor, who purpose to erect a marble palace on the site for the prosecution of their business. It will be a great addition to the architecture of our City, and add much to the beauty of Broadway.

☞ Considerable ice remains in the river, but it is so chopped to pieces that the ferry boats pay little attention to it. As to the weather, we are now enjoying a variable snap.

☞ The City Inspector reports 425 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 4 on the mortality of the previous week.

☞ Another snow-storm Saturday, but not sufficient to improve the suburban sleighing very much.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out at 5¾ o'clock, yesterday morning, in the cigar store of Augustus Costellomas, No. 663 Broadway. It was discovered in a closet under the stairway leading to the second floor. The contents of the store were almost totally destroyed; insured for $1,000. Some pianos stored on the second floor, and belonging to Mr. A. Bassford, were somewhat damaged by smoke and water; insured for $3,000—$2,000 in the St. Marks and the balance in the Fulton Insurance Company. Mr. J. H. Watson, stationer and bookseller, sustained some slight loss.

IN TRINITY-PLACE.

About 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the five-story building No. 12 Trinity-place, in the apartments on the fifth floor, occupied by F. Miller & Son, printers and lithographers, who sustained a loss of about $200. The Messrs. Miller are insured for $3,000 each, in the National and North River Insurance Companies. Messrs. Chaplin & Miller, dry goods dealers, and occupants of the second and third floors, sustained a loss of about $1,000 by water; fully insured. On the first floor, occupied by Clarke & White, dealers in Congress water, some slight damage was also done.

The building was damaged to the extent of about $100. It is owned by Ex-Alderman Peters.

IN OAK-STREET.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in an old shanty rear of the Fourth Ward Station-house. It was extinguished with trifling damage. It was set on fire by some malicious boys.

The Sylph.

Office of the Fulton Iron Works, Saturday, Jan. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appearing in your columns of 9th inst. stating that the ferry-boat *Sylph* had burst one of her boiler flues, merits at our hands a contradiction of the same. We desire to state to you that the boiler is in perfect order, no accident having occurred to it. We furnished it about one week since for the Staten Island Ferry Company. It was built of the best iron throughout, and constructed in the best manner, and of much greater thickness of iron than any other ferry-boat boiler running in our waters.

JAMES MURPHY & CO.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER REDUCTION.

In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish WINTER CLOTHING, At closing-out prices.

Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior Business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.

This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Planche" at Purdy's National Theatre is the principal topic of conversation amongst the seekers of amusement. At every corner, and wherever you meet a friend, the first question will be, "have you seen the great pantomime of 'Planche' at Purdy's National?" It is to be repeated to-night with the comedy of "A Day in Paris" and the Drama of "The Carpenter of Rouen."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment—Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long-standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery.—This magnificent collection of paintings remains open during the Winter season, and is one of the most agreeable places in the City wherein to while away a leisure hour. Several very old paintings have just been added to the collection. Pay the Gallery a visit.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A Retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure; will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ One week more of "Cinderella" at Barnum's Museum. The new season commences brilliantly, with a capital company, and a thrilling drama, this afternoon. This evening "Cinderella" will be repeated magnificently as usual.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas works for villages and cities, or large private establishments, on a plan recently perfected and warranted superior to all others in simplicity, safety and economy. See advertisement in this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Pardoned Convict Playing the Confidence Game on a Court, Jury and Counsel.

On Thursday last, George Miller, or recently better known by the sympathetic appellation of "The *Poor Sailor Boy*," was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions of burglary in the second degree, for entering the house of Dr. Baur, No. 461 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, on the night of the 4th of October last, and was sentenced to five years and three months, the lowest term of imprisonment for the offence, as has been before announced in the Times.

Miller was indicted for burglary in the first degree, and would undoubtedly had been convicted for that offence and received the appropriate sentence, had he not deceived, and by his cunning obtained the sympathies of all who came in contact with him. When arrested in the house he pretended to be intoxicated, and solemnly declared to his counsel in confidence, that he knew nothing about how he got there or what he went there for. He represented himself as a poor sailor boy, without friends or money, and his case naturally, under these circumstances, excited the sympathy of the counsel assigned to conduct his case by the Court. On the trial there was no witness for the defence, he had none, (fortunately, as it appears,) and the learned counsel waxed warm and pathetic upon this point; he was a poor sailor, a stranger; there were none here who could testify to his previous good character and habits. The confidential statement was insidiously introduced in the address to the Jury, the intoxication (assumed) and the absence of motive,—as he had not stolen anything, neither did he attempt to escape, were feelingly held up to the Jury. Even the District-Attorney was softened and did not let himself out for a conviction of the higher offence, thinking, no doubt, that the ends of justice would be subserved under a conviction for the lesser offence. When the Jury came in with a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy, of burglary in the second degree, there was a general feeling of surprise. The prisoner, who had kept up a respectable weeping during the trial, was now inconsolable. The lowest sentence was passed, and immediate steps were taken to procure a pardon. One of the judges, counselor, and some, if not all, of the Jury were ready to sign the petition. But a change came over the scene. An old officer looked at the convict and identified him as an old offender, and one who was pardoned out of State Prison less than six months ago. The petition for pardon was thrown into the stove, and the prisoner, bearing a very satisfied air, was taken to Sing Sing. The confidence game saved him 5 years in his sentence.

The Guillotine Working—Mayor Powell Goes it Blind—Aldermen in a Fix.

The Mayor's Office was crowded by anxious office-seekers during business hours Saturday, and the following changes were made in the Police:

APPOINTMENTS.	REMOVALS.
2d Ward—Patrick Gorman.	James Dickinson.
6th Ward—Lawrence Power.	Geo. N. Cass, (elected Captain.)
6th Ward—James Twomey.	Aug. Reynolds.
6th Ward—Patrick Welsh.	Geo. H. Wyman.
6th Ward—Peter McGuire.	Charles Cole.
6th Ward—Edw'd Haggerty.	Geo. F. Williams.
6th Ward—John Dowdell.	Daniel Bloomer.

The Mayor seems to go it blind for party. In answer to a question as to the legality of the removals and appointments, he did not know anything about it; he acted upon precedent. He will probably learn before his term of office expires that he is not acting under the cover of any *precedent* established since the existence of the consolidated Charter. The officers sought to be removed are for the most part among the best and most efficient in the whole Police Department.

The new policemen are placed in an awful fix. The old officers refuse to give up their "stars," and refuse to vacate the Station-house, so that the new officers are, for the most part, without "stars," and have to catch a little sleep in a chair or any other handy place.

Alderman Caswell and E. O. Perrin, Esq., have been employed by those turned out to defend their position and to recover their pay, which they intend at a proper time to demand.

A resolution has been prepared in caucus, and will probably be offered in the Board of Aldermen to-night, directing the Counselor of the city to recover the "stars" and eject the contumacious policemen from the different station-houses.

Another matter is causing considerable excitement. Mr. Del Vecchio, elected as an Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and one of the most lively in upsetting everything not found in a Democrat's bible, it is said, cannot hold his seat because he has not resided in city the length of time required by the charter. He seems to be aware that he is deficient in this respect, but thinks there is no power to oust him, as he has been admitted as a member of the Board, and transacted "some" business. The matter will probably be reached to-night. There is another Alderman in the same boat.

☞ Mr. Curtis delivers the last one of the admirable Course of Lectures provided by the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, to-morrow night, at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church. This course, as has been the case with almost every other delivered in New-York or Brooklyn this season, has not been very remunerative, though the best sort of management was used, and the first talent chosen. Ik Marvel failed to keep his engagement with the Association on account of a sore throat.

The Bark Jeddo Mystery.

On Saturday, Coroner Redding, of Brooklyn, held an inquest on the body of John P. Boarman, the private watchman on board bark *Jeddo*, who was found dead at the side of the vessel in Green's Dock, near Montague's Ferry, last Tuesday morning. Nothing was elicited on the inquest to throw any light upon the manner of his death, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from causes to them unknown.

Deceased was a single man, a native of Sweden, and had some $800 in a New-York Savings' Bank, which has been placed in the hands of the Swedish Consul.

The body of deceased, it will be remembered, was found in the water, attached to the vessel by a rope passed around his body. A witness testified before the Coroner's Jury that the knot with which the rope was tied to the body was one of a peculiar kind, and one which but few sailors understood, and that the deceased knew how to tie this knot. There were indications on the vessel sufficient to establish the fact that he had company on board the night of his death, and as this person cannot be found, taken in connection with the facts that no violence had been used to the body, and nothing had been taken from his person, the Coroner and others have arrived at the conclusion that this companion was intoxicated and fell overboard, and that Boarman tied the rope to his body and jumped over to his assistance, and was for some cause unable to get upon the vessel again—he might have been intoxicated, or benumbed with cold so as to prevent his return.

The body of Boarman was respectably interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Police Officer in Trouble.

A man named Adam Haupt, a Policeman of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on Saturday, before a Sheriff's Jury, was mulcted in damages to the tune of $1,000. The offending M. P., on last election day, arrested Dr. Wm. E. Bebbler, for being drunk and disorderly. The charge was examined before Justice Morehouse, and dismissed, and then the suit for damages was brought, which has resulted in a verdict as above stated. It is to be hoped that the Doctor will be as successful in getting the $1,000 as he has the verdict.

Haupt has been held in the sum of $500 to answer another action for *false* imprisonment. He arrested a German named Frantz Bosman on suspicion of having stolen property in his possession. Bosman went to see the lions in New-York, and stepped into a mock auction establishment kept by Brooklyn men, where he purchased a watch, and upon returning home discovered that he had been imposed upon and was endeavoring to dispose of the watch so that he might forget the transaction and profit in future by his experience, when Officer Haupt, deceived by the appearance of the watch as to its value, and from the low price demanded, supposed it must have been stolen and so arrested the party on suspicion. The accused was detained four hours, until the matter could be explained, and then discharged from custody.

Fatal Accident.

An engineer named Ebenezer Sophia, employed on the Grand-street Ferry, was instantly killed on board the ferry boat *Oneida*, about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, by having his head crushed between the crank and the gallows. He went to the upper deck while the boat was in the slip on the New-York side, for the purpose of oiling the machinery. The beam was at half-centre, and while he was under it it moved, as is supposed, by the escape of steam into the chest, and crushed his head in a most shocking manner. Deceased has been in the employ of this Company for a number of years, and leaves a wife and three children in North First-street, Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Accidents.

A boy named Henry Hildreth was run over by a butcher cart at the corner of Adams and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, Saturday morning, by which he had one of his legs broken. Capt. Smith, of the First District Police, witnessed the accident and took the boy to the residence of his family, No. 18 [illegible] [illegible] the part of the boy.

On Saturday a boy named [illegible] fell upon the rail track in Court-street, near Amity-street, by which one of his legs was broken. Officer [illegible], of the Third District, took him to his residence on Smith-street.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Whole number of deaths during the week ending Saturday, the 10th instant, 69—males 33, females 36, adults 21, minors 48.

Principal Diseases—Group 8; consumption 7; inflammation of the lungs, hydrocephalus, scarlet fever, 6 each; convulsions, inflammation of the bowels, marasmus, 4 each; congestion of the brain, debility, dropsy, 2 each.

South Tenth-street Ferry.

It has frequently been stated by the organ in the interest of this ferry, that the boats were all constructed and ready for use. The organ now announces that the engines and boilers are now being constructed at the Fulton Iron Works. The boats for this ferry are not yet completed, and no sane man expects them to be very soon. Will the New-York Common Council look the matter up?

A Hard Case.

John Johnson, a resident of New-York City, on Saturday last visited Brooklyn to obtain work; failing in this, he stole a piece of cloth from the door of store No. 360 Grand-street. He was soon after arrested, and when arrested stated that he could not get work, and must live, and stole rather than go to the almshouse. He was committed for trial.

More Annexation.

The matter of annexing to Brooklyn that portion of Queen's County embracing the sources and conduit to supply Brooklyn with water, so as to have a Police control over the works, is seriously agitated.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two frame buildings, on Washington-avenue and Wyckoff-street, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000. Insured.

☞ Judge John Pierce, an old and respectable resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly last Friday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ice in the Hudson.

There was a large amount of floating ice in the Hudson River yesterday, which considerably impeded the progress of the boats on the Jersey City and Hoboken ferries. The ice was also so much jammed into the ferry-slips that it was difficult to get up to the bridges to land the passengers and teams.

Water Commissioners.

Edmund W. Kingsland has been chosen a Water Commissioner of Jersey City, by the Common Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. B. Bramhall. The members of the Board now are: D. S. Gregory, H. M. Traphagen, J. S. Davenport, E. Randall, and E. W. Kingsland.

MARRIED.

Muir—Farmer.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 8, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., Mr. James Muir, late of San Francisco, Cal., to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Farmer, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

Lasala—Lasala.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Mr. Louis, Rodolph E. Lasala to Frances C. Lasala.

DIED.

Hatfield.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, William B. Hatfield, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 238 7th-st.

Edwards.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, of disease of the heart, Alfred H. P. Edwards, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Monday) morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 10th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Romeyn.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 9, Rachel M., daughter of the late Jeremiah Romeyn, D. D., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, H. S. Van Beuren, No. 56 Clarkson-st.

Shaw.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 9, Eugene Shaw, aged 27 years, 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 376 Hudson-st., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, of convulsions, Edwin Chapin, son of Levi and Mary Ann Brown, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from Lafayette-av., between Cumberland-st. and Carlton-av.

Pierce.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 9, suddenly, Judge John Pierce.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, Fulton-av., 3d door west from Grand-av.

Hodges.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, Johannah R., wife of Alfred Hodges, Esq., in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from R. D. Church, corner of 4th and South 2d sts., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Brooking.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 11, Anna Brooking, only child of Roope and Anna Brooking, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 13 Livingston-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Maclaurin.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, of disease of the heart, Deborah, daughter of W. S. Maclaurin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 171 Livingston-st.

Sturges.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, of malignant sore throat, Edwin S. Sturges, Jr., eldest son of Edwin S. and Maria H. Sturges, aged 9 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Green avs., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Board.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 9, Mrs. Betsy Board, relict of the late David Board.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, David and Horace Board, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Pennington-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 10.

$1,000 Indiana St. 2½s. 52½	10 Wis. L. Sh. R. R. [illegible]
6,000 Virginia 6s......s3 90	25 Harlem Railroad.... [illegible]
4,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70... 81	100 do .... [illegible]
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d m. 74	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R. [illegible]
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs. s60 93½	150 Reading R. R......opg [illegible]
500 do s3 93½	200 do ....opg [illegible]
1,000 Chi. & Rk. Is. bs.. c 98	200 do ....b60 [illegible]
1,000 Cle. & Pitts. div. bs. 66	400 do ....opg [illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce 103¾	300 do s3 83½
33 do 103¾	100 do b30 84¼
25 Bk. of N. America 104	100 do s30 84
10 Continental Bank.. 106	100 do b60 84½
10 Commonwealth Bk. 98	100 do b60 84
20 Park Bank 98½	200 do ....opg 83½
50 Penn. Coal Co..... 101½	100 do s10 83½
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R. s3 93½	450 Mich. Cen. R. R. b60 94
273 do s3 93½	100 do ....c 93½
400 do s60 93½	250 Mic. S. & N. I. R. R. s3 87
300 do b60 94	300 do s3 86½
100 do b30 94½	50 do b30 87½
600 do 93½	50 Panama R. R. .... [illegible]
20 do 93½	300 Ill. Cen. R. R. ...s3 124½
50 LaC. & M. RR.. b60 74	50 do b60 129¼
50 do s60 74½	160 Clev. & Pittsb. Rail 55½
50 do ....c 73½	600 do 55¼
100 do b60 73½	210 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. 105
1500 Erie Railroad....b5 63½	300 Gal. & Chicago R. b60 122
550 do s3 63½	50 do b10 121½
100 do b10 63½	50 do b60 121½
250 do b15 63½	341 do 121½
300 do s60 63½	450 Cleve. & Tol. Rail. 76½
50 do b60 63½	200 do b15 77
1150 do ....c 63½	200 do b15 76½
300 do 63½	300 do b60 77
100 do s60 63½	200 do b60 77½
100 do b60 63½	100 do b30 77½
1250 do b60 63½	200 do b30 77½
200 do b60 63½	600 do s60 76½
100 do b30 63½	150 do 76½
100 do s10 63½	50 Ch. & Rk. Isl. R. s3 95½
200 do b30 63½	150 do b30 96½
200 do b60 63½	210 do 96
200 do b15 63½	200 Milw. & Miss. R. R. 78½
650 do s3 63½	50 Hud. Riv. R. R. ..s60 33
1000 do s3 63½	100 do 33½
200 do b60 63½	
10 Miss. & Mo. R. R. 78	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b. 71	10 Mich. Central RR.. 93½
100 Nic. Transit Co...... 4⅝	200 Mic. So. & N. I. R. s10 86½
200 Cumb. Coal Co...... 17	100 do 86½
400 Canton Co........s60 23	100 do b10 87
400 do b30 23½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.. b15 77
100 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.. 55½	100 do s60 76½
100 do b60 56½	40 do 76½
50 Erie Railroad....s60 63½	100 do s3 77
100 do s30 63½	100 do b15 77½
300 do b3 63½	100 do s3 76½
200 do 63½	55 Mil. & Miss. R. R.. 76
50 do s3 63½	30 Gal. & Chi. RR.... 121½

Monday, Jan. 12—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, shows an Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,464,797, against $4,388,070 the week ending the 12th January last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,681,185 against $988,117 same week last year. The Export of Specie to Foreign States $275,808, in addition to which about half a million of dollars was remitted South. The Sub-Treasury Specie balances on Saturday afternoon amounted to $11,717,214 against $11,430,150 at the close of the previous week. The Specie movements altogether make a difference of nearly or quite a million of dollars, against the Bank reserve, and in the absence of further receipts from California the averages of the week to be made up this afternoon will probably show a reduction to about $10,400,000, the point of December 27. The last return, January 3, was $11,172,244. The California mail and treasure [illegible] of December 20 is now in the twenty-third day out, and may be looked for in a few days, though allowance must be made for stormy and severe weather.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign business at this port, which we published in calendar form a few days since, we make the import of foreign merchandise, exclusive of gold and silver, from 1st July last, the beginning of the new Treasury year, to 31st December ult., inclusive

inclusive	$104,212,000
Reported unofficially in January	5,365,434
Total to date	$109,577,434
Against same time, 1856	99,565,640
Increase since 1st July	$10,011,794
This excess stood Nov. 30	18,299,000
Falling off in six weeks	$8,287,206

The change in the comparative course of the importation of the fiscal year, thus indicated, is an acceptable sign for the steadiness of money affairs; particularly so when it is borne in mind that *two-thirds* the entries of the whole country are made at the port of New-York, and that the separate returns from Boston and Philadelphia since the 1st July show a very inconsiderable increase. At New-Orleans to the 30th November, the increase was $2,619,225.

The Custom-House returns from 1st July to 31st December inclusive, make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, (an error of $184,358, in the latter, being corrected,)

the latter, being corrected,)	$43,514,000
Reported unofficially in January	2,703,894
Total since 1st July	$46,217,894
To same time in 1856	41,928,156
Increase to date	$4,289,738

The proportion of clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, to the total from the whole country, is from 28 to 30 ₩ cent., or about three-tenths of the whole. Including Specie, the proportion from New-York in 1856 was 32 ₩ cent., or about *one-third* the whole.

The Export of Specie from New-York from

1st July to 31st December	$24,445,000
Reported in January	499,408
Total since 1st July	$24,944,408
Against same date 1856	10,584,642
Increase to date	$14,359,766
Add increase in Produce	4,289,738
Total excess of Exports over 1856	$18,649,504

From the Southern Cotton ports to the 1st January there was a large falling off in bales, and a moderate one in the comparative value of the Exports cleared since 1st July. In this connection we compile from the New-Orleans *Picayune* the

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW-ORLEANS—JULY 1 TO NOV. 30.

	1856. Imports.	1856. Exports.	1855. Imports.	1855. Exports.
Qua'r, Sept. 30	$3,976,512	$6,812,314	$1,586,061	$6,749,311
October	1,756,466	4,534,619	1,295,642	4,779,097
November	1,314,159	6,165,345	1,544,880	6,852,149
Tot. to Nov. 30	$7,047,178	$17,512,278	$4,427,953	$18,380,547
Increased Import for five months				$2,619,225
Decreased Export for five months				868,269
Stock of Cotton Dec. 1, 1855, 228,000 bales, $47 50.				9,996,000
Stock of Cotton Dec. 1, 1856, 282,000 bales, $55				15,510,000

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,853	$ 82,929	3,842	$193,708
Flour, bbls	27,524	211,607	36,386	262,149
Corn Meal, bbls	601	4,511	450	1,525
Wheat, bushels	66,157	132,051	98,601	151,056
Corn, bushels	24,075	23,817	34,916	27,034
Rye* bushels	—	—	2,780	2,071
Pork, bbls & tcs	96	1,531	2,012	37,784
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	904	20,607	430	5,714
Bacon,* lbs	—	—	1,809,147	181,187
Hams,* lbs	—	—	28,656	2,471
Lard,* lbs	—	—	621,397	73,098
Butter,* lbs	—	—	4,386	1,136
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	33,383	3,953
Total Produce		$477,046		$948,424
Miscellaneous		422,802		737,761
Total for the week		$ 899,848		$1,681,185

*These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday Jan. 3.	Saturday Jan. 10.		Saturday Jan. 3.	Saturday Jan. 10.
N. Y. Cen.	94⅝	93½	Virginia 6s	90⅝	90
Erie	62	63½	Missouris	84	83½
Reading	83½	*83½	Ohios of 1886	106	100
Mich. South	88½	86½	Californias, '75	75	75½
Toledo	77¼	76½	Illinois Cen.	97¼	96¼
Rock Island	95½	96	Ills. C. Scrip	126	124½
Mich. Central	93¼	93¼	Eries of '75	95	95
Panama	93½	*91½	Hud. Thirds	68½	68¼
Galena	120½	121½	Penn. Coal	101	101½
Hudson Riv.	33½	33½	Del. & Hud.	119	119

*Ex dividend. *Ex dividend.

The Stock Market continued quite as strong at the close of last week as it was up to Wednesday. The succeeding [illegible], although marked by a less [illegible] supply of Money than had for two days before prevailed, showed some weakness in prices, and on Saturday at the [illegible] about ten thousand shares of New-York and Erie were pressed on sale, of which nearly half was done for immediate delivery at 63¼@63½, and the remainder on contract. These operations affected more or less the general list, though the only decline of importance was 1 ₩ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, [illegible] Michigan, and [illegible] on Reading. In the afternoon the market closed up with a steadier feeling. Money was again in fair supply to the Brokers. The Reading dividend deducted in the closing sales of the week is 4 per cent, and the Panama 6 per cent. The Galena and Chicago dividend not yet taken off is 15 per cent, of which 10 per cent will be paid in new shares at par. The large winter business on the Hudson River Road, and the growing importance which this link in the trade and transit to the West is every season assuming, are attracting some attention to the shares and bonds of the company; the former allowed 2 per cent.; the latter, of the convertible issue, are still ruling very cheap. The *Bearish* intimation that the Southern Michigan dividend in February may be less than 5 ₩ cent., or paid in something less than cash, is, we report, wholly without foundation. There has been nothing short of the regular 5 ₩ cent dividend honestly earned since July, nor nothing else than its regular payment in cash thought of by the management, so far as we are advised. The attacks upon this line and the Toledo, from a certain clique of *Bear* speculators, have of late been both constant and malignant. They have not been attended with profit to the assailants, so far as Toledo is concerned, and the advantage thus far obtained in selling the other stock is not equal to the vile criminations resorted to, to depress it. The latest trick attempted to be availed of is to excite distrust, by pointing to the fact that there is no *public* registry of the bonds issued by the Southern Michigan or Toledo companies. The other fact that *there is no such registry for the bonds of any Railroad company on the Stock Exchange list, is, of course, carefully kept out of view.*

It is about time that the outside public should look to the tendency, upon the credit of all moneyed institutions, of the mode of warfare recently waged upon the Railway property of the country, and the moral integrity of its management. Suppose the same principle should be applied to our Banking associations, or the Savings institutions in this great City. The public have little else to rest their confidence upon than their official statements. These are accompanied by the solemnity of an oath, or affirmation, and so are the statements of the Erie and Central Railroads. The first declare their unimpaired capital and deposits separately; the last do the same, with their cost and income over all expenses. But the last are assailed *as false*, or delusive, although sworn to, because it is possible that a new capital, created for the extension of the property, may have been misused, to cover up running expenses! It is even charged that the 24 ₩ cent. paid out by the New-York Central the past three years is a virtual fraud upon the public. Now let us see how this would work with the Bank of Commerce, or the National Bank. In the last three years the former has paid out 24 ₩ cent. on its original capital of $5,000,000. This is $1,200,000. It has added, meanwhile, five and actually collected in $2,000,000 new capital. Have the public any other assurance than the official statements of the Bank that the original capital is whole? We reply, they have the additional guarantee of the personal good name of Mr. Stevens, the President, and Mr. Vail, the Cashier, who periodically qualify to these statements. These gentlemen stand as high for moral integrity in the community in which they do business, but certainly no higher, than Mr. Corning and Mr. Pruyn, the President and Treasurer of the Central Road at Albany. The National Bank has been paying out 8 or 10 ₩ cent. dividends for some years, and after recently doubling the capital paid an extra dividend of 18 ₩ cent. on the original stock, assuming it to be then worth a bonus of 18 ₩ cent., which we have no doubt it was, though the public have to take the official statement of Mr. Gallatin and his associates for the fact. It may be replied to all this that the assets are of a different nature. True, but *how* different? When the season of revulsion comes, as one day it may to find the *iron* rails and equipment of the Central or Erie lines unproductive, we imagine the *paper* port-folios of the Banks will have to share, for the time, about the same fortune. Certainly no better.

But the parallel does not stop here. The integrity of Railway transfers and registrations is blindly and wickedly assailed, and unfortunately there are not wanting even bank directors who, on such suggestions, are willing to believe or suspect the worst, because the term *Railway* is involved, and that term chanced three years ago to be connected with a Schuyler. Now there is not a bank in town whose stock is otherwise signed or registered than by their own officers. Shall *their* integrity, as a body, be assailed because there was once a Lewis, who was base enough, like Schuyler, to overissue $1,300,000? And then it is insisted that the Certificates of Debt or the Bonds of the Railroads ought to be publicly registered in order that the amount may be duly verified. Now if there really be a public necessity for this, how stands the case with the fifty-three associated banks in the Clearing House? They are permitted, by the Bank Department, to hoard their Specie in a common vault, that of the Bank of America. That institution is paid $2,500 a year for the service. One-half if not two-thirds of the entire Specie reserve of the City is generally in its keeping, and its simple certificates, signed by the officers of the Bank, (unregistered, so far as public examination is concerned,) pass from Bank to Bank, and are returned and advertised weekly as so much Gold and Silver. There is much that is convenient in this, and certainly nothing out of the way, else the practice would not be allowed by the Bank Department. No one questions that the exact amount of the precious metals represented by these certificates is in the vaults of the Bank of America. No one talks of or suspects an overissue of certificates or shares in any of the City Banks. And yet, with only the same gurantees of private integrity, and moral as well as official responsibility, in the managers of these concerns, we submit that the line of distinction becomes exceedingly delicate, if public confidence in a different but not less useful class of corporations, is to be wantonly struck at, and the honesty of their sworn statements impeached, merely because their securities chance to be more actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

The Pennsylvania Coal trade is traced by the Philadelphia *North American* from the year 1820, as follows:

Tonnage of 1830	174,764	Of 1850	3,332,314
Tonnage of 1840	865,414	Of 1856	7,258,831

The value of the trade last year is estimated by the same authority at *forty millions dollars*.

PRODUCTIVE WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Productions of	1855. Value.	1855. No. Hands.	1845. Value.	1845. No. Hands.
Agriculture	$42,858,480	not given	$26,381,458	not giv'n
Leather	51,684,580	76,501	19,169,788	49,094
Cotton	37,904,786	37,486	19,483,744	26,280
Metals	35,344,117	23,436	11,897,344	10,460
Wool	25,545,234	18,119	11,250,480	10,890
The Sea	17,824,054	26,073	15,549,063	19,134
Wood	14,900,[illegible]	16,707	5,149,[illegible]	9,841
Vessels, Sails and Cordage.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,161,411	1,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	41,0[illegible]	27,[illegible]	12,842,892	34,[illegible]
Total	$295,820,681	[illegible]	$124,735,264	148,072

The above figures are from the Message of Governor Gardner, just delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature.

The New-Jersey Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The comparative statements in the New-York Times of the cost of operating the New-York Central and Erie Railroads for the years 1855 and 1856, showing the percentage of the gross earnings to be from 49 55-100 ₩ cent. to 63 71-100 ₩ cent., are not as favorable as the percentage of the New-Jersey Railroad.

By the annual statements of the latter to the Legislature of New-Jersey, it will be perceived that the like percentage was for the year 1852, 48 ₩ cent.; 1853, 46 ₩ cent.; 1854, 47 ₩ cent.; 1855, 44 53-100 ₩ cent.

The annual returns for 1856 are not made in New-Jersey until in January, 1857, as they embrace the whole business of the preceding year.

The percentage on the New-York Roads referred to are more favorable as to the economy of their administration than the New-England or any other Roads in the country, while the operating expenses of the New-Jersey Railroad are at a still more reduced percentage on the gross earnings. This must be ascribed to the close personal supervision of its officers, and the excellent discipline and vigilance of its operatives, securing economy of expenses and exemption from serious accidents. IMPROVEMENT.

Foreign Commerce of Boston.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 9.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 8, 1857, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$610,566	Sugar	$81,348
India Rubber	38,818	Linseed	43,254
Hides	163,783	Fish	26,860
Gunny Cloth & bags	38,082	Other Articles	242,781
Saltpetre	20,497		
Coffee	57,850	Total	$1,081,879
The trade in the corresponding week in 1856			$424,956
Excess in 1857			656,924
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856			11,024,880
For corresponding quarter in 1855			9,818,510
The excess in 1856			$1,206,370
The total imports for year ending Dec. 31, 1856			$45,834,604
Imports in 1855			41,904,013
The excess in 1856			$3,842,691

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 9.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales. The *North American's* news had no effect upon the market. The sales of this week add up 65,000 bales, and the receipts 63,000. Stock, 400,000 bales. Flour lower. Molasses, 60c. Corn, 75c. Keg Lard, 13¼c. Coffee, 10¼c.@11c.—Sales for the week, 3,400 bags. Stock, 67,000 bags.

Providence, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

Cotton steady and firm, at last week's prices; sales of the week about 3,000 bales. Wool market—stock and sales light, and prices firm; sales 20,100 lbs. Printing Cloths—no stock in market; prices firm and tending upwards; sales of the week, 28,000 pieces.

Mobile, Friday, Jan. 9.

Cotton—The sales of the week, ending to-day, foot up 21,000 bales. The receipts for the week have been 82,000 bales. Stock in port, 193,030 bales. Middling, 12¼c.

Charleston, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Sales of Cotton to-day, 2,000 bales, at advancing prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 41⅛; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Morris Canal, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Edinburg, for Glasgow—G. H. Sellars, C. W.; Mrs. Dayton and child, Staten Island; M. Archibald, Jr.; T. Barnard, New-York; Mme. De St. Kieorey, Paris; Mme. and M. Picot, Paris; Alex. Ross, New-York; Jas. McGuffie and infant, New-York; Mr. Begg and daughter, J. Shute, A. Prevost, Canada; Jas. Miller, lady, 2 children and nurse, Greenock; Capt. Gamble, Canada; R. W. Isen, Geo. Cooper and 2 children, Alex. Kersben, 2 children and servant, New-York; J. McLeod, J. Murray, Canada; Wm. Carmichael, New-York; T. Hitchcock, London; V. Williams, Ohio; John Ferguson, Geo. Hanley, New-York; Mr. Janet, lady and family, Glasgow; Geo. Watson, lady and 3 children—total 49—and 34 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Fuller, H. Spannal, Jas. H. Knapp, John Riley, John Mietzler, lady and 2 infants, H. S. Redfield and lady, Charles Pratt, Mr. Duke, Mr. Fanning, M. Casper, M. Laux, J. A. S. Cunningham, J. Levy, Jas. Cain, D. C. Smith, Chas. J. Clinch, H. Sprague, Miss Smith, Miss M. J. Martin, Wm. H. Wardwell, S. Livingston, A. L. Winskip, Geo. Hollingsworth, E. G. Sands, Miss Gray, W. M. Campbell, lady and 2 children, W. J. T. Gilchrist, Geo. Vandervere, Jr., and lady, Mr. Muller, Mrs. J. Sturtevant, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Stuking, Mrs. Hammond, Miss S. Fenis, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kietch, R. Lane, S. H. Weyman, J. Garcia, A. Casper, H. Hopke, F. Werdeman, [illegible]

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—[illegible] P. Mullin, [illegible] daughter, J. H. Whitney, [illegible] Mrs. W. Barclay and servant, H. P. Cory and lady, Miss Helen McFalls, [illegible] and 3 children, Geo. Cook, [illegible] and lady, Miss Condit, Miss Lunah, Miss Randall, Mrs. Norris, Miss E. Norris, Miss J. Norris, P. B. Mawran, A. J. Mawran, Miss Murray, Franklin Smith, Sumner Vale, Charles Pullen, James Salmon, lady and 2 children, John Wilson, Henry J. Ibbotson, J. W. Hawks, and in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Andrew Peters, from Cienfuegos—Mr. Emanuel Gange.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 24 | Sun sets...... 4 53 | Moon rises. 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 7 34 | Gov. Island 10 19 | Hell Gate 12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Mameluke, Whitney, San Francisco, Wells & Emanuel.

Barks John Bird, Brown, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Rainbow, Baxter, Richmond, Reynolds & Cushman; Carrie Leland, Smith, Adelaide, N. S. W., Dugan & Leland; Brasiliero, Baxter, Cadiz, Kirkland & Von Sachs; Rosita, (Mex.,) Bernadez, Mazatlan, J. M. Ceballos.

Brigs Trojan, (Br.,) Wallace, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; B. T. Martin, French, Sagua, Nesmith & Sons; Courier, (Ham.,) Cohrs, Port au Platte, Funcke & Meincke; Wm. Moore, Eaton, Point a Petre, T. H. Sandford; Belle Poole, Herrick, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; State of Maine, Cates, Nuevitas, T. Owen & Sons; Elizabeth Watts, Ellery, Havana, Bostock & Benton; West, Studley, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Balance, Stubbs, Jacksonville, Tucker & Lightbourne; Aparicio, (Port.) Meade, Boston, J. & R. Osborn.

Schooners Dashaway, Clark, St. Kitts, C. & E. J. Peters; Damon, Pitcher, Bermuda, Walsh, Carver & Chase; G. Kilborn, Rumill, Santa Cruz, C. & E. J. Peters; E. L. Mills, McKennon, Jacksonville, G. L. Hatch & Co.; A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk, Mott Bedell; Roanoke, Pettingill, Boston, S. W. Lewis.

Propellers Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Brig Andrew Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Macfarland, Cienfuegos, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Has experienced heavy weather, N. W. gales, split sails, &c.; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and has had a pilot on board 4 ds. 9th inst., the ice built up on the vessel to such an extent as to put her by the head 18 inches, requiring all hands since to clear her; about 100 tons of ice have been hove overboard.

Schr. P. R. Waples, Wall, Indian River, Del., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Ovoca, Hopkins, Virginia 6 ds., with oysters. Is at anchor below Quarantine. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Brave, Kohler, Virginia, with oysters.

Propeller H. B. Beach, Sanders, Boston.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburg, Cummings, Glasgow; Alabama, Savannah; Nashville, Charleston. Ship John J. Boyd, Liverpool. Barks Hahnemann, Ahlers, New-Orleans; Clara Windsor, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince. Schooner Conchita, Hutchings, Cardenas, and others.

Arrived....Sunday, Jan. 11.

U. S. frigate Wabash, Capt. Frederick [illegible], from Aspinwall for Havana.

Ship Vancouver, (of Boston,) Jenkins, [illegible] ds., passed Anjier Oct. 8, with teas, &c. [illegible] Oct. 3, off Gaspar Straits, was in [illegible] Russell 3 days; saw her again 19th [illegible] E., and again on 23d, in lat. 21 S., lon. [illegible] 38, lon. 71, spoke schr. Music, for New-[illegible] swept; had lost boat, and was short of [illegible] plied her. The captain had lost his [illegible] not know where he was. The V. has [illegible] weather on the coast, split sails, lost [illegible].

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-[illegible]

Propeller Petrel, Ayres, Providence.

Memoranda.

The ship Cultivator was got off this [illegible] o'clock, by Capt. Hazzard, with steamer W. H. Webb, and taken to Ford's dock, at Brooklyn. She is not much damaged; will discharge and go on floating dock.

The steamship Fulton, of the Havre line, was towed around from the North River on Saturday by steamer W. H. Webb, and will go on one of the Dry Docks.

There is a fair supply of drift ice going out to sea, but it is soft, and offers no obstructions to vessels or ferry boats.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11—Arr., ship Hopewell, from Liverpool.

Whalers.

A letter from on board bark Mattapoisett, of Westport, dated in Little Fish Bay, Oct. 19, reports about a week previous, Globe, Tripp, do., 400 bbls. sp. and wh. oil.

Heard from, off Canary Islands, Oct. 18, Union, Ellis, New-Bedford, 35 sp. 15 humpback.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 16, off Dungarvan, ship China, Keaser, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Dec. 17, no lat., &c., ship Irene, Brown, from Liverpool Dec. 10, for New-York.

No date, lat. 34 N., lon. 24 W., ship Banking, McIntyre, from Liverpool for New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At Demarara, Dec. 4, bark Louisa Bates, Stafford, from Boston, disg.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 27, brig Lucy Heywood, [illegible] (Swed.) from Martinique for Darien, [illegible]